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## MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## PLO LEADERS SEND MEMORANDUM TO IRAQI LEADERS

JN111955Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1620 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brothers, the PLO Executive Committee has sent the following memorandum to the Iraqi Government:

Respected brothers, revolutionary greetings: It gives us pain to find ourselves compelled to discuss with you an issue which has hitherto been considered a very small matter. We are pained because our Arab nation is currently facing the greatest Zionist and imperialist plots and is in need of the efforts of all its sons, of the mobilization of all its forces and of the unity of all its ranks so as to abort the plots of its enemies, destroy their machinations, block their entry and their means, continue the struggle to liberate Palestine and all the occupied Arab territories and move ahead toward unity and progress.

The issue noted has been steadily growing and is now threatening to sever what exists between us. We allude to the issue of the absconding agent Abu Nidal and his group.

We have been silent for years about a radio station being run by him, or in his name, from Baghdad. This radio station hurls lies and abuse at the Palestinian revolution and at the PLO and at the groups and individuals in the organization in a manner which does not and will not serve anybody except the enemies of Palestine, be they agents, (?Zionists), imperialists or colonialists.

We counseled restraint toward his attempts aimed at our brother leaders and officials. He failed, perhaps because he was not given official approval to carry out his intentions. During the recent months the situation has deteriorated. It seems that the man who moves these groups and the radio trumpet broadcasting in the name of Palestine has been hurt by the achievements of the Palestinian revolution, the Palestinian leadership and the PLO. These achievements and victories exposed his lies and claims and revealed his false showmanship, especially during the war in southern Lebanon against the Zionist enemy and during the operations and victories which preceded and followed the war. He became mad, or perhaps those who move him became mad.

Abuse, lies, instigations and rancor produced mean and cowardly assassinations. The criminals began with the brother struggler Sa'id Hammami, PLO representative in London. Everybody knows that the assassination was treacherous and was perpetrated by a man whom the martyr trusted because he trusted every Arab, even if it were only because that Arab is Arab by language. Everybody knows that the criminals, after perpetrating their crime, went to Baghdad, where they found protection, security and cover.

Leaving aside such information, we know that Abu Nidal proudly announced, through his radio station from Baghdad and through his pamphlets which the Iraqi embassies distribute everywhere outside Iraq, that he and his group had killed the struggler Sa'id Hammami. The confession here is clear, and undoubtedly you have heard it because you are nearer to your radio station [words indistinct] and you have read what he wrote under the gaze of the censor in Baghdad [words indistinct].

Then came the abhorrent Larnaca operation in which Mr Yusuf as-Siba'i, chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference, was killed in the conference hall.

The world heard your radio, which broadcasts in his name [Abu Nidal's] from Baghdad, claiming the murder, which was not only a cheap operation of assassinating an individual--contrary to Arab and revolutionary concepts--but also a part of a plot, which almost resulted in killing a number of Arab strugglers detained on the plane. Among these were three Palestinian leaders. It was also part of the plot to sow discord between the Palestinian and the Egyptian peoples.

Abu Nidal has announced that he was the perpetrator of the Larnaca operation. He announced this openly and repeatedly through his radio and his pamphlets. It was a plot to sow discord among the ranks of the Arab nation, to split its unity and lead it into internecine fighting. This serves only the Zionist enemy, who wants to see the Arab guns turned from him to the direction of the Arabs themselves.

Then came the crime of assassinating brother struggler 'Ali Nasir Yasin, head of the PLO office in Kuwait. This crime took place after a long series of talks and commentaries from this radio station against the martyr, accusing him falsely of various things and hurling at him its rancor, which openly called for his killing.

Then came the statement made by Abu Nidal to the magazine MIDDLE EAST, which was also reported by the agencies on 22 June. Abu Nidal claimed responsibility for this heinous crime and made serious remarks against the leadership of the PLO.

This is some of the clear evidence known to everybody. The evidence indicts Abu Nidal and his group and raises a big question mark on the stand of your government, which allows such persons to use the territory of fraternal Iraq and Iraqi material, training, equipment and protection in order to perpetrate their crimes.

The heritage of the modern Palestinian struggle has been based on a single clear slogan. This slogan supplies a plan of action and a base for relations among the struggler groups and individuals. This slogan is: All the guns are directed against the Zionist enemy. We are convinced of the rightness of this slogan because we took it from the history and experience of our people. We have worked to prevent the shedding of a single drop of Arab blood outside occupied Palestine or in places far from the Palestinian battles, defending the Palestinian revolution, the revolution of all the Arabs.

Hence the crimes of Abu Nidal, his group and those behind them and the inaction regarding their attempts opens a dark tunnel before the Palestinian struggle. We have been careful until now not to be pushed into this tunnel. Imperialism and Zionism were not able to push us to this precipice. Zionism and imperialism have been unable to impose such a plot against our people in the occupied territories. Their plots outside occupied Palestine have also been unable to push us to this tunnel.

Now it seems that the crimes of Abu Nidal and his group open the door for the enemies, enabling them to utilize what is said, done or perpetrated in the Palestinian arena so as to sow discord in Arab ranks and to instigate inter-Palestinian fighting without being discovered. They will hide behind some Arabic-speaking forces which will carry out their plots for them.

Therefore, we hope that the brothers, the leaders of the Iraqi Government, will understand our attitude when we consider the support, help and silence of the Iraqi Government on the actions of Abu Nidal and his group in Baghdad as a declaration of a war of annihilation against the Palestinian people, their revolution and their leadership. This war is not less than the campaigns which have been aimed at the liquidation of the Palestinian revolution under various pretences and slogans.

It gives a literal translation to the slogans raised by Brzezinski earlier this year when he said: Goodby to the PLO. This is the decision taken by [word indistinct] to destroy the PLO, its forces, its leadership and its representatives before the southern Lebanese war. [passage indistinct]

Therefore, we insist on our demand that Abu Nidal and his group be handed over to us in order to avoid bloodshed, to save our efforts and to preserve the unity of ranks [words indistinct]. We are desirous that Iraq remain as the Iraqi people want it to be, a base for the Palestinian struggle and not a base to destroy the Palestinian struggle and to fight the Palestinian revolution and people.

May God lead our steps and yours in the service of the Arab nation.

[Signed] The Executive Committee of the PLO. Beirut, 28 June 1978

#### DJIBOUTI PRIME MINISTER MEETS ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY

NC081440Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 July--At a meeting held today the Arab League Secretary General, Mahmud Riyad, discussed with Djibouti Prime Minister Abdallah Kamil and the delegation accompanying him the developments of the Arab position in general, the situation in the Horn of Africa and the Arab issues which will be discussed at the African summit conference. The conference is scheduled to convene in Khartoum on 17 July. They also discussed the program of Arab technical aid to Djibouti, particularly the program to Arabize education there.

After the meeting, Riyad said that it has been decided to send an educational team to Djibouti to study the Arabization of education there and the dispatch of 120 teachers to work in Djibouti in addition to a number of technical experts to establish a training center at the Labor Ministry. The financial estimates which have been set aside for this aid amount to about \$4 million.

Kamil said that his government has decided to nominate Mohamed Tas Mumin as Djibouti's permanent delegate to the Arab League and as charge d'affaires at the Djibouti Embassy in Cairo.

The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-Malik 'Awdah, the chairman of the Arab Technical Aid Fund at the Arab League, and Muhyi ad-Din Sabir, the director general of the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Sciences.

The Djibouti prime minister arrived in Cairo yesterday on a brief visit. He is scheduled to leave for Khartoum to attend the meetings of the OAU ministerial council which began yesterday.

#### ARAB LEAGUE'S SAYYID NAWFAL GRANTS INTERVIEW

JN101117Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0945 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 10 July--Dr Sayyid Nawfal, Arab League assistant secretary general, has stressed that the differences among the Arab states do not benefit the national interests of any Arab country or the pan-Arab interests of the whole Arab nation. These differences also enable Israel and the forces hostile to the Arabs to achieve their illegitimate ambitions in our big homeland.

The assistant secretary general pointed out that Arab solidarity was and still is exposed to violent upheavals, beginning with the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948 when the Arab forces abandoned the Egyptian forces in face of the Israeli offensive, and ending with the current differences which take the form of boycotting the Arab League as a means of expressing these differences.

In an interview with the Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ published today, Sayyid Nawfal added that the Arab League is making every effort to achieve Arab solidarity, but the difficulty lies in the real nonapplication of Arab League decisions because the Arab League states do not abide by what they approve and do not implement the decisions except in accordance with their laws and absolute will.

Regarding the role of the Arab League in the Lebanese crisis, Dr Sayyid Nawfal stressed that the slogan which used to be raised on the Arabization or internationalization of the issue of Lebanon had prevented actual and real intercession by the Arab League in the events in Lebanon. However, the Arab League has interceded in the question of southern Lebanon through its contacts for convening the Security Council and for coordinating the Arab stand when the issue is discussed.

In reply to a question on the possibility of establishing an Arab League for the rejectionist states, the assistant secretary general said that the Arab League Charter approves of setting up Arab groupings among states with similar concepts as a means toward comprehensive Arab unity, but establishing an Arab League of this type is out of question and does not serve the aims of the charter. In its present formulation the Arab League is the organization worth maintaining if the articles of its charter are implemented and the Arab will is unanimous in support of joint Arab action.

#### STUDENTS OCCUPY ARAB LEAGUE OFFICE IN PARIS

NC101230Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Paris, 10 July--Arab students and members of political organizations in France occupied the Arab League office in Paris this morning in protest against the Arab League council resolutions on South Yemen.

#### Occupation Ends

NC101759Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Paris, 10 July--Representatives of Arab political and student organizations ended their occupation of the Arab League office in Paris this afternoon. A spokesman of the Arab League office said that the students left the office calmly. A representative of the student organizations said that the purpose was to protest and convey a statement to the Arab League Secretariat and then leave. A group of students and some members of political organizations occupied the Arab League office in Paris at 1100 today.

#### 'ARAFAT MEETS WITH BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR IN BEIRUT

JN111722Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1700 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, received at noon today the Bulgarian ambassador in Beirut. The radio correspondent has learned that the discussion dealt with the latest developments in the current situation.

PLO ENVOY IN ABU DHABI RECEIVED BY SHAYKH ZAYID

JN101920Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1737 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Ribhi 'Awad, the Palestinian revolution representative accredited to the UAE, the day before yesterday presented his credentials as the director of the PLO office in Abu Dhabi to UAE President Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan. UAE Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi, Petroleum Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, and the head of protocol, Shaykh Sa'd ad-Dakhili, attended the ceremony. [words indistinct]

'ARAFAT RECEIVES CABLE FROM CYPRIOT CP

JN091833Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 9 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, today received a support cable from the Cypriot Communist Party. The following is text of the cable:

Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee: The Central Committee expresses the feelings of the democratic Cypriot people and strongly condemns the flight of Israeli planes over Beirut, especially over the Palestinian camps. We express full support for the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO. We stand with the just struggle of your people against the common enemy--imperialism, Zionism and reaction--and with the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to establish their independent state in Palestine.

[Signed] The secretary general

FATAH OFFICIAL DENIES INA REPORT ON FATAH MEMO

JN071755Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 7 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Majid Abu Sharar, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, has made the following statement:

The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY published yesterday the text of a memo addressed from the Fatah Revolutionary Council to the Kuwaiti authorities. In my capacity as secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, I am entitled to deny categorically the issuance of any memo from the Revolutionary Council in this regard to the Kuwaiti authorities. We would like to draw the attention of the INA officials to the fact that they should investigate the truth regarding the news they attribute to responsible sides in the Fatah movement. We also request the press to cease publishing memos or letters issued by sides that falsely assume the character of the Revolutionary Council.

EMERGENCY U.S. PLAN TO OCCUPY OILFIELDS REPORTED

JN121000Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 12 Jul 78 p 1 JN

[Text] New York--'Adnan al-Katib's dispatch--The U.S. Pentagon is preparing an emergency plan which will enable it to send 100,000 soldiers to the rich oilfields in the Arab Gulf within a period of two weeks.

Sources close to the Pentagon said that in case a settlement is reached [as published] in the Middle East, Washington will study the possibility of establishing a military base in Israel in order to act easily when any military or economic threat against the Arab Gulf area takes place.

## KUWAIT

## FOREIGN MINISTRY CRITICIZES OCTOBER MAGAZINE REPORT

NU111620Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 11 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 11 July--In a statement released today, the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry criticized a report published last Sunday in OCTOBER magazine regarding Kuwait's objection to a resolution ousting the PDRY from the Arab League.

The statement noted that the magazine attempted to explain that this was due to existing personal business interests of Shaykh Nasir, the son of Kuwaiti Minister of Foreign Affairs Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad. The business interest cited is Shaykh Nasir's ownership of a fishing fleet in Aden.

The statement noted that the Kuwaiti Fishing Company in Aden is a joint-stock company in which the Kuwaiti Government owns 49 percent of the shares, and the rest are owned by several shareholders. The statement strongly denounced the attempt by the magazine to link a fateful political decision related to an Arab country with private commercial interests.

The statement urged the officials in charge of the magazine to be accurate in reporting and to avoid anything which would broaden the conflict among the Arab states.

## FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM JORDANIAN MINISTER

JN101523Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with Jordanian Ambassador to Kuwait Muhyi ad-Din al-Husayni. Following the meeting, the ambassador stated that he conveyed a message to the Kuwaiti foreign minister from Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, dealing with developments in the current Arab situation and issues of common interest.

## DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS AMIR, REPORTS ON VISITS

LD011314Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] His highness the amir this morning received Shaykh as-Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, the deputy prime minister, who reported to him on the results of his visit to Damascus and Beirut. During the visit he delivered two messages to the Syrian and Lebanese presidents from the amir on conditions in Lebanon.

## AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM REPORTS ON U.S. GUARANTEES TO ISRAEL

JN100905Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 10 July--The Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM quotes an informed political source in Washington as saying that the United States will offer large-scale security guarantees to the Zionist entity.

In a report cited by the Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY, the paper says that these guarantees include a joint defense treaty, a naval base in Haifa and an air base in Sinai. The paper says that these guarantees will be submitted by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during the tripartite meeting scheduled to convene in London on 18, 19 July, which will be attended by the foreign ministers of the Zionist entity and the As-Sadat regime.

AL-ANBA' REPORTS ARABS TO PROTECT BAB EL-MANDEB

NC120920Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0825 GMT 12 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 12 July--Quoting well-informed sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' today reports that in the past few weeks Arab military missions from Egypt and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have visited the Yemeni islands which extend all along the Red Sea coast and which control the security and safety of the Red Sea. The purpose of these visits is to support the YAR, protect its islands and coasts and provide it with its military and defense needs.

The paper adds that serious developments in Red Sea security issues have recently appeared and that the visits had been made by Arab military missions after the Arab capitals had been formally notified that Ethiopia had handed the Eritrean coastal strip over to Israeli intelligence in preparation for closing this strip in the face of Arab aid to Eritrean rebels.

The paper explains that this strategic position will enable Israel to threaten the Yemeni islands and to even directly threaten Arab navigation and Arab security.

In its editorial on this subject, the same paper stresses the need to prepare and equip Yemeni, Sudanese and Somali forces so they can discharge their pan-Arab duty of facing Israel's growing threats in the Red Sea. The paper also affirms that to achieve this purpose, these states need not be supplied with manpower to defend the Bab el-Mandeb Strait and the Yemeni islands; what is required is that these states be supplied with equipment and arms.

In this respect, the paper calls on the Red Sea littoral Arab states to specify what military resources they require to the Arab League Military Secretariat. The paper also warns these states against the growing Ethiopian power and the possibility of a military confrontation between Ethiopia and other Arab states in the wake of the confrontation which has occurred with Somalia.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM OPPOSES SIGNING USSR CULTURAL AGREEMENT

LD111042Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Yusuf al-Masa'id article: "The Russian Conditions"]

[Text] It is strange that the Soviet Union should be playing hard to get and that we should should accept such an attitude.

The Soviet Union previously postponed the signing of the cultural agreement which was supposed to be concluded between the two countries. We thought that there might be some justification for this postponement, although their only reservation on the agreement concerned the exchange of cultural visits.

But when the signing was postponed for the second time, more than one question was raised and there was much disgust to the point that some people have demanded that the agreement be dropped and that exchanges be confined to formalities. There has also been a demand to shun links with a country which is trying to strike at this nation through various means.

The important question is: Why this rush to conclude this agreement? Why an agreement with a country that does what it wishes? One time it fixes a date for signing the agreement and another time it postpones it; one time it calls for amending a certain provision and another time rejects the entire agreement.

Clearly, the Soviet Union does not wish to conclude any agreement unless it is in its interest--any agreement, whether economic or political or cultural. I believe that we should not stick our neck out to a butcher when we can see with our own eyes what he is doing in the countries around us.

Marxist thought always infiltrates through loopholes which we do not take into account. Agreements of this kind give the Soviet Union the opportunity to influence the Arab mind. Let us look around at the countries whose peoples have been brainwashed and reflect on how this happened. We will find that this was undoubtedly achieved through sugarcoated, poisonous agreements. This is because, as I said, the Russians do not conclude any agreement unless it is in their interest.

Let us, therefore, be cautious, and let this postponement request for the second time by the Soviet Embassy be a warning to those formulating such agreements so that they will not err.

#### UAE

#### PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SAUDI KING KHALID

JN111945Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1908 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 July--UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received here today a written message from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. The message was delivered by Shaykh Muhammad Mansur ar-Rumayyh, Saudi ambassador to the UAE, when he was received by Shaykh Zayid this evening.

In a statement following the meeting, the Saudi ambassador stated that the message deals with a number of issues of common interest within the framework of continuous cooperation and consultation between the two countries. He added that they also reviewed the current situation in the area and the latest developments of the Arab issue.

#### PLO OFFICIAL 'AWAD MEETS WITH AL NUHAYYAN

JN082030Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1920 GMT 8 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 July--His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, received this evening Ribhi 'Awad, director of the PLO office in the UAE.

In a statement issued following the meeting, 'Awad praised relations between the UAE and the PLO and said that he presented his official credentials as PLO representative to the UAE.

## FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES WEST BANK MUNICIPAL DELEGATION

JN081125Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1032 GMT 8 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 July--The UAE foreign minister, Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, today received a delegation of Al-Birah municipality in occupied Palestine, chaired by Mayor Ibrahim Sulayman, who is currently visiting the country. Ribhi 'Awad, the PLO representative to the UAE, attended the meeting.

The conferees discussed projects the mayor presented for Al-Birah in accordance with decisions to establish twin-city relations between municipalities in the occupied territory and Arab towns.

It is understood that the municipality of Al-'Ayn will grant support to the municipality of Al-Birah in line with recommendations to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

## YEMEN--PDRY

## FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES MASSING TROOPS ON YAR BORDER

LD111504Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Politburo and Presidential Council and Foreign Minister, has denied claims alleging that Democratic Yemen is massing military forces to commit aggression against the northern part of the home-land. These allegations have been made by the foreign minister of the northern part of the homeland and reported by news agencies.

The foreign minister told the ADEN NEWS AGENCY last night that these allegations are sheer fabrication, which has been persistently woven and propagated by forces hostile to the hopes, freedom, national independence and progress of our Yemeni people. He said Democratic Yemen has not massed and will not mass military forces, set up sabotage camps or employ mercenaries. Such camps exist and massing of troops is taking place within the territories of the northern part of the homeland.

Brother Muhammad Salih Muti' added that the United Political Organization-National Front, which guides and directs the domestic and foreign policies of the country, has always stressed very clearly and continuously in the statements of the Central Committee and its Politburo that we in Democratic Yemen do not act in a hostile manner toward anyone because we work for the freedom, unity and national sovereignty of our Yemeni people, who brook no interference in their internal affairs. The brother foreign minister pointed out in his statement that our country is watching out for all types of flagrant provocation aimed at thrusting our Yemeni people into the traps set for them and turning our country into an unstable area in which regional wars prevail instead of efforts toward construction and progress and the liberation of our people from the effects of the backwardness we inherited from the eras of the imamate and colonialism.

Brother Muhammad Salih Muti' stressed that the government of the revolution in Democratic Yemen is eager to discharge its full commitment to its national responsibility toward our Yemeni people and not to get involved in dishonorable battles in which Yemeni kills his Yemeni brother. He said Democratic Yemen continues to strive to consolidate stability and peace throughout our region and to strengthen normal relations with all sisterly and friendly peoples and countries. Our country is also determined to insure that the Red Sea remains a zone of permanent peace and stability with freedom of navigation in the Bab el-Mandeb assured in a manner which does not damage our country's sovereignty, independence and security and the principles of its domestic and foreign policies.

Concluding his statement, the brother member of the Politburo and Presidential Council and foreign minister also stressed our country's and revolution's ability to repulse any aggression aimed at damaging the progressive gains and achievements of the revolution and the continuation of our struggle to fulfill our total aims and to protect our national independence, social progress and development.

YAR FOREIGN MINISTER SAID TO FAVOR AGGRESSION AGAINST PDRY

LD112140Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text] [Passage indistinct] our people the woes and tragedies of war. Brother Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Politburo and Presidential Council and foreign minister, has said: We have extended our hands and they remain extended to our brothers in San'a' for dialog on our various problems and their peaceful solution.

What the news agencies are reporting about the declarations of the foreign minister in the northern part of the homeland is amazing, contradictory and questionable as regards the motives behind those declarations. Were they made only for the purpose of distorting Democratic Yemen's principled and peaceful policy, or were they also meant to justify the undertaking of premeditated aggression, opposition to which has been mounting not only abroad but also among our people within the northern part of the homeland, even within the very institutions which have been urged to mobilize for the premeditated plan?

Logical and realistic analysis of the continuing rejection of dialog with Democratic Yemen--rejection which has been reaffirmed by the foreign minister of the northern part of the homeland--and of the fabrications transmitted by news agencies, reveals a deliberate heightening of tension and haste on the part of imperialist circles and warmongers to plunge the Yemeni people into civil war.

The haste [word indistinct] of the imperialist circles and warmongers to commit aggression against Democratic Yemen and to plunge the Yemeni people into internecine war is attributable to the alarm dominating these forces, not only due to the failure of their aggression and plans but also because of the manifestations of the growing opposition likely to affect the fate and future of the forces hostile to the stability, progress and territorial integrity of the Yemeni people. This leads one to believe that the style of these hostile forces is characterized at every moment by the stamp of provocation and extremely dangerous adventurism, making it incumbent upon the Yemeni people, the fraternal Arab peoples and all the world's progressive anti-imperialist forces, which love freedom and peace, to adopt a state of high vigilance toward the hostile plans against Democratic Yemen and the stability and progress of its people, and toward the intrigues being plotted against world peace and security.

ISMA'IL RECEIVES SOVIET CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

LD111650Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization-National Front, received in his office this morning the Soviet charge d'affaires in Aden and discussed issues of cooperation between the two friendly countries with him.

## ISMA'IL RECEIVES WORLD PEACE COUNCIL MESSAGE

LD112316Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] Central Committee and chairman of the Yemeni Peace Council, has received a cable from the Permanent Secretariat of the World Peace Council [WPC]. The cable reads:

The WPC and the national peace committees of more than 130 countries in different regions express their strong solidarity with the struggle of the PDRY for the defense of its national independence and sovereignty and for freedom and democracy, particularly at this moment when reactionary and imperialist attacks are on the increase and maneuvers and threats are being redoubled against the PDRY and its anti-imperialist, progressive leadership.

The WPC expresses its regret over the recent decision taken by a group of governments of reactionary Arab countries at the so-called emergency meeting of the Arab League to mount a general campaign opposed to Democratic Yemen as part of their aggressive attacks against it.

At the next meeting of its Presidium, which will be held in Moscow in July this year, the WPC will submit a proposal for discussion regarding the current situation in Democratic Yemen and the dangers threatening its security and people in order to provide more support and backing for it.

We wish to assure you that the WPC will continue to stand on your side and on the side of all anti-imperialist, progressive Arab regimes.

Long live internationalist solidarity with the PDRY.

## MUHAMMAD SAYS INSTITUTIONS WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED

LD112204Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, has reiterated that the internal and external policies of Democratic Yemen will not change. He has said that there will be no substantial change in the functioning of government institutions and that the principle of the leadership role of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF], democratic centralism and collective leadership will be firmly entrenched despite having been violated by Rubayyi'.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad declared, in an interview with the Beirut newspaper AN-NIDA, that stringent measures would be taken to prevent the emergence of individualistic tendencies. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad added that Salim Rubayyi' appointed himself a leftist sultan and exploited the confidence reposed in him by the organization. He and his opportunist group used the same colonialist methods to sometimes terrify and lure the people. He also entrenched personality and individualism and violated constitutional and legislative legality.

In response to a question on the establishment of the new Vanguard Party, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad explained that recent events had revealed the extent of the annoyance to imperialism and reaction over the question of building the new Vanguard Party.

He pointed out that the abortive coup attempt was an indication of the despair of imperialism and reaction which found, in the deviationist Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, its lost stray and laid down for him the same plans which it had earlier laid for certain developing (countries) where it has been successful.

Referring to the resolutions of the Arab League and Arab solidarity, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said in his interview with the Beirut newspaper AN-NIDA: Some of the talk about Arab solidarity is just eyewash. How else could we regard such talk, inasmuch as it is accompanied by incitement from these people to provoke difficulties and create tension among the Arab peoples? He added that others are trying to delude us into believing that they are eager for Arab solidarity while they have no interest in unifying the Arab nations' energies and efforts for liberation, peaceful development and social progress but want to implement imperialist designs by according a status of legality to the negotiations still being held by As-Sadat with Israel.

On Democratic Yemen's attitude to the ideas produced in Washington and elsewhere on the security of the Arab Gulf and the Red Sea and the protection of the oil sources and its sea-routes, he told the Beirut newspaper AN-NIDA: Our country has stood out against all the schemes of the aggressive pacts, regardless of whether they have taken on the guise of the gulf security or Red Sea security scheme. Our peoples in this region do not need such pacts which threaten their security as well as world peace.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also stressed that Democratic Yemen was very anxious to preserve the freedom of maritime navigation in the straits, including the Bar el-Mandeb, on the basis of international accords in this respect. He said that we hope our brothers in the northern part of the homeland and in other countries will follow our example on this position, because freedom of maritime navigation in the straits and gulfs is of importance to the peoples of the world, including our own in this region.

ISMA'IL SCORES ARAB LEAGUE DECISIONS, CALLS FOR UNITY

LD071554Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] Central Committee, has affirmed that the latest events have proved again the ability of our people to stop all conspiracies and plots of every kind to protect their independence, sovereignty, social development and continuous defense for their revolution and its gains. In an interview with the Beirut newspaper AN-NIDA', he said that our people continue, under the leadership of UPONF today, and under the leadership of the Vanguard Party in the future, their struggle to achieve all the goals of the Yemeni revolution.

The brother secretary general touched on the decisions taken by the Arab League and said that these decisions were not based on objective truth or reality, went beyond the Arab League Charter and violated the Arab League Charter which aims at unifying the Arab people and realizing of Arab solidarity. The decisions increased tension and the danger of (?assassinations) among our Yemeni people on the one hand, and all the peoples of the region on the other.

He explained that Democratic Yemen always declared its firm stand to the effect that any problems arising between the Yemeni people will be resolved only by Yemenis themselves. He added that we call for the use of brotherly dialog in Aden, San'a' or anywhere else our brothers in the north desire to meet to discuss and resolve our problems. He affirmed that this very stand taken by our country is valid for the problems of the peoples of the region.

The brother secretary general spoke about the stand of Democratic Yemen toward the development of the situation in the Red Sea and Bab el-Mandeb, where imperialism and Zionism want to transfer political conflicts and strengthen the conflict militarily in this region with the purpose of establishing their control over it. He explained that Democratic Yemen continues to affirm that we want the Red Sea region to be a region of permanent peace and stability and that it will not succumb to any [word indistinct] hostile foreign influence. He added that we continue to affirm the freedom of navigation through the Bab el-Mandeb Strait and will render all necessary services and facilities to vessels and airplanes which pass through the Bab el-Mandeb Strait provided this does not harm our national independence, national sovereignty and the principles of our internal and external policies.

## YEMEN--YAR

ARAB LEAGUE ASKED TO STUDY SITUATION ON YAR-PDRY BORDER

NC111512Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1426 GMT 11 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 July--The Arab League secretary general received today a memorandum from the YAR Government officially requesting it to send a military team on a factfinding mission to Yemen to examine the position on the border between the YAR and PDRY.

The Arab League secretary general, Mahmud Riyad, has said that tomorrow the Arab League will notify the member state governments of the contents of the YAR memorandum and solicit their views on it.

The YAR has accused the PDRY of massing troops on their common border.

## KAMIL COMMENTS ON BRANDT, KREISKY DECLARATION

NC112212Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Commenting on the declaration issued by former Chancellor Willy Brandt and Chancellor Kreisky after their meeting with President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli opposition leader Shim'on Peres, Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil has stated the following:

1. We appreciate the efforts being exerted by Willy Brandt and Chancellor Kreisky within the framework of Socialist International in order to contribute toward the achievement of a just, lasting and complete peace in the Middle East.
2. Egypt has actually initiated serious and persistent negotiations for reaching a settlement on the bases approved by the international community. This does not, however, mean giving an opportunity to the Israeli side to exploit the negotiations in an attempt to waste time, play with words and obstruct the road to peace. We believe that this dangerous Israeli game will lead to grave consequences.
3. The declaration can only mean complete withdrawal along with security arrangements concerning all parties in a way not affecting sovereignty and territory. Hence, we reject the contention that these arrangements must be Israeli arrangements. They must be international and in the interest of all parties and they must respect the sovereignty of each state.

Egypt previously declared that the international boundaries in the area are not subject to discussion and that it would be possible to think of introducing slight amendments to borders in the West Bank on a reciprocal basis agreed upon by the two sides.

We welcome the clause in the declaration that to achieve peace, it is necessary to resolve the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. Egypt has always affirmed this and has included it in the first paragraph of its plan on the withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza. Egypt believes that resolving the Palestinian problem requires the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination as a basic principle which cannot be given up and which is not inconsistent with the arrangements which guarantee the security of all parties.

The foreign minister concluded his statement by saying: While Egypt is preparing to go to the London conference, in response to an invitation by President Carter, it affirms that the real security of the parties can only be achieved by establishing a just, lasting and complete peace allowing the establishment of normal relations among the states in the area within the framework of a comprehensive settlement. We hope that all parties concerned with security, stability and peace in the Middle East, which is of considerable importance to the whole world, will convince Israel of this basic fact that the negotiations can be serious and fruitful.

## Press Secretary Issues Statement

NC112120Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Commenting on the Middle East document issued by Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, President as-Sadat's press secretary has issued the following statement:

In itself, the document expresses the mounting international interest in the Middle East question in the wake of President as-Sadat's historic initiative. President as-Sadat is completely convinced that in order to achieve peace, serious negotiations and perseverance are required. The president has said more than once that Egypt definitely does not object to the resumption of discussions on the Middle East question when the Israeli side shows its readiness to present proposals that are basically suitable for negotiations. President as-Sadat has also said in more than one interview with the international press that if a peace agreement is reached, Egypt will not object to the establishment of normal relations in the true sense of the meaning of the words "good neighbors."

Regarding secure borders, President as-Sadat has clearly declared Egypt's position: As a basis for a solution, Egypt adheres to Resolution 242, which stipulates in its introduction that the occupation of land by force is unacceptable. Egypt understands and interprets Resolution 242 just as all the world countries and international organizations understand and interpret it. The recent Egyptian proposals, which conform with Resolution 242 in letter and spirit, were made in the spirit of the resolution.

In light of this understanding, Egypt will not object to any measures that would guarantee the security of all states in the area as defined by President as-Sadat in the six points connected with security measures. These mean simply and solely that no security measures should be taken at the expense of territory and sovereignty.

President as-Sadat's press secretary said that the document is directed at solving all aspects of the Palestinian question and stipulates recognition of the Palestinians' right to participate in determining their fate. This conforms completely with the contents of the recent Egyptian proposals.

#### AL-AHRAM REPORTS ON LONDON CONFERENCE PLANS

NC120803Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0751 GMT 12 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 July--The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports today that the London conference, which will be attended by the Egyptian foreign minister, the U.S. secretary of state and the Israeli foreign minister, will last 5 days. The conference will begin on 17 July and end on 21 July. The paper says that Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamel will head Egypt's delegation, which will include the director of the Foreign Ministry's Research Department, 'Abd ar-Ra'uf ar-Ridi; the director of the Legal Department, Dr Nabil al-'Arabi; and the director of the Foreign Minister's Office, Ambassador Ahmad Maher.

#### OCTOBER ON EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI POSITIONS ON PEACE

LD111850Y Cairo OCTOBER in Arabic 9 Jul 78 pp 8-11 LD

[By Anis Mansur]

[Excerpts] Israel is suffering from two problems: The first is the illness of Menahem Begin, which has affected the whole of Israel, which is ill too. Despite the differences between Begin and his ministers, there is some sort of ministerial or political discipline, for all the ministers are committed to the government's policy although they may have different views.

When 'Ezer Weizman met with President as-Sadat in Al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah he conveyed to him Menahem Begin's views, and at the same time he too expressed his own views.

On 19 June Shim'on Peres stood in the Knesset and related the details of what on between him and President as-Sadat. He said: I told President as-Sadat: I am talking to you in my personal capacity; I have no official capacity. There is only one government in Israel.

After a 2-hour meeting between As-Sadat and Shin'on Peres, the latter asked him: Shall I convey to Golda Meir what we talked about? As-Sadat told him: I agree. Peres asked: Shall I convey this to Menahem Begin? As-Sadat replied: This is left to your judgment.

In his talk at the Knesset, Peres conveyed Egypt's views on all issues. Peres told the Knesset that [he told As-Sadat that] he supports the government on the question of settlements and security and that President as-Sadat had assured him that details are unimportant but that what matters is peace itself.

When 'Ezer Weizman returned [to Cairo] once again to convey Begin's viewpoint--which was rejected--President as-Sadat told him in the presence of Professor Aaron Barak, the Israeli attorney general: Tell Begin that I will not sit with him for any reason. The distance between us is wide and no Egyptian official will go to Jerusalem for any reason.

When President as-Sadat met with U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, he affirmed to him from the beginning that there are fundamental differences. He said: Begin and I speak two different languages; we have not agreed on the meaning of the vocabulary we use. Indeed the entire world sees one meaning to it while Begin has chosen for it a unique meaning, beginning with Resolution 242 and ending with withdrawal, self-rule and then settlements and secure borders. But understanding can easily be reached with many Israeli ministers.

Every time the differences between Egypt and Israel or between Israel and the United States become pronounced, Begin hastens to spread alarm among the Israeli people and world Jewry, telling them: The United States is siding with Egypt; Carter wants to topple the prime minister you have elected. As-Sadat is trying this as well.

The U.S. President and the vice president denied this. Even President as-Sadat, during a talk with a Harvard University professor, declared: Begin's stay or fall does not concern me. What concerns me is the Israeli people. They want peace and I am sure of that. They must choose for themselves the road to peace, the peace doves and the defenders of peace as well.

Recently Minister of Agriculture Ariel Sharon said on television that the United States wants to bring down Begin. Commenting on this, the newspaper said: This is an honor that should not be exclusive to the United States, for there are many others who want to do the same.

The second problem in Israel is that they want peace, but they are afraid of it. But if peace is frightening, then it is much better that there be a frightening end than an endless fear.

During his talk with Mondale and the American commentator Roland Evans, As-Sadat pointed out that peace is not the end of the road but the beginning of the road of difficulties, for difficulties will come after peace.

After peace it would be enough to talk about the "nature" of peace and "normalizing" relations--that is, making them normal--between all the parties. The Israelis are in a hurry to get to the end, while forgetting that we have not yet agreed on the beginning. We have not yet agreed on anything. So, how can we jump to this happy conclusion?

President as-Sadat also said: Israel believes that the signing of a peace agreement is an end in itself, although the signing is not the objective but rather peace, the method of the new life, and the difficult compatibility between Arabs and Jews after all these historical tragedies. This is where the problem lies.

Signing a peace agreement would be similar to the stories in old Egyptian movies or the romantic films that end with the marriage of the hero and heroine, which is a happy ending. But the problems begin after that--the problems of life, compatibility, adaptation and so on.

At his press conference in Ismailia, President as-Sadat was asked whether he would agree to an Israeli soccer team coming to Egypt to play an Egyptian team. Naturally, his answer was that Egypt did not wish to copy the U.S. policy with China when it sent a ping-pong team as a means of putting feelers, or sent a handball team to play in Cuba. Egypt has chosen a more difficult step by the visit to Jerusalem and the peace initiative.

Begin is trying to find a way to understanding or, rather, to give the impression that he is keen on reaching understanding while obviously he does not wish to do so, despite the strong differences within his government, between the parties, and between the government and soldiers, intellectuals and world Jewry, as well as despite U.S. and European pressure. Instead of allaying the fears of the world's Jews, he is increasing them.

When suddenly the U.S. pressure on Israel began, when the world realized that Israel does not want peace, and when Egypt submitted proposals to boost the peace process, Begin rejected such proposals even before the United States submitted them to Israel. In defense of the Israeli position it was said that Egypt should not have put forth these proposals before submitting them to Israel.

Egypt's reply, which was published in the press, was that this was not the "official text" of the proposals but a preview of them. Then why should Israel turn down what has not yet been submitted and officially declared?

Finally, Egypt accepted the U.S. viewpoint that there should be an [Egyptian-Israeli] meeting and announced its approval of such a meeting. Begin declared that he will not go to the meeting because he has not yet read and analyzed the Egyptian proposals. He said that he finds them impossible to discuss, and therefore there is no justification for the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers meeting. But finally he was compelled to agree that his foreign minister should go to London.

Thus Begin had fallen into yet another trap in that he refused the Egyptian proposals. The world will once again realize that he is not a man of peace and that Egypt's withdrawal from the Jerusalem conference could only be repeated by ending the London talks for the same reasons. The two sides might not withdraw but would disagree and the meeting will come to an end. They will try to find the means for another meeting. Thus, none of them will withdraw, but the two ministers will emerge the same way as they entered it--no agreement on anything.

But it will be proved that Egypt is not inflexible; it is doing all it can. It did not stop at going and coming but has submitted practical proposals regarding the West Bank and Gaza sector.

It also appears that Begin does not want that there should be a means of understanding or agreement with Egypt. He was irked when As-Sadat said that he can understand 'Ezer Weizman and that he finds him a rational, reasonable, frank and sincere man. This view has much annoyed Begin. The U.S. and Israeli papers began to say that Weizman is As-Sadat's favorite man, that he is the up-and-coming man, the man capable of peace.

On 'Ezer Weizman's visit to As-Sadat in Al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah, Weizman asked for permission to bring Moshe Dayan with him but the president declined. It was Begin who pushed Dayan toward this visit in order to strike a balance or to create a strong conflict between Weizman and Dayan.

Dayan told President Ceausescu that he is prepared to declare in Bucharest that he accepts the principles of comprehensive settlement provided that As-Sadat will approve his visit to Egypt once again. President Ceausescu sent a personal message to As-Sadat to this effect, but the president again declined.

In fact President Carter had sent a personal letter to President as-Sadat which he wrote with his own hand in the hope that he would accept Dayan's visit to Egypt. President as-Sadat replied with a hand-written message to President Carter declining to meet Dayan.

Dayan is Begin's man and an adversary of Weizman, whom he hates most of all people. Moreover, Dayan is inclined to showmanship, and once he sees a microphone he forgets himself, although at the Ismailia negotiations Dayan had shown distinct flexibility, especially when discussion dealt with details and the degree of withdrawal and with what later was labeled as "regional compatibility" of the international boundaries of Sinai. But this flexibility was only a flimsy screen for his desire to end the discussion because of its futility.

Before meeting President as-Sadat, Peres informed Begin. Peres also acquainted Begin of his meeting today (Sunday) with President as-Sadat at the suggestion of Chancellor Kreisky, despite the fact that Peres disagrees with Begin on the broad lines of the settlement.

Briefly, Menahem Begin wants to ruin the opportunity of peace for the world, for Israel and for world Jewry.

As-Sadat had told Weizman in the presence of Attorney General Barak that the five rejectionist states have rejected one another and dispersed after 5 weeks, but Begin's attitude had given them the opportunity to agree again in opposing the peace initiative. Begin has given them all the cards they needed in order to play them against Egypt and say, therefore, I will not sit with him from now on. He has also given such cards to world opinion to play them against Israel.

It has become somehow clear that the surprise to which President as-Sadat referred accidentally during the press conference with foreign correspondents concerns a domestic matter. It is a call for a new "ideology" and for discussing such an ideology. This ideology or political dogma is socialist democracy.

This would entail alterations and changes in the party leadership and political cadres as well as the emergence of other parties for which it will not be a condition to obtain the quorum stipulated in the law on parties. Political observers believe that the expected surprise will not be of the same magnitude of the surprises to which President as-Sadat has accustomed them, such as the May revolution, the expulsion of Soviet advisers, the October war, the opening of the Suez Canal, his visit to Jerusalem and the [launching of] socialist democracy.

Therefore, President as-Sadat is not contemplating throwing light on the October surprise in question before September, since before September there will be many events. Abroad, we are waiting to see the outcome of the meeting between the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers; and in Khartoum, the president will go there for 2 days in order to take part in the African summit conference.

Later there will be the meeting of the Central Committee and discussions and resolutions that will follow it.

#### PARLIAMENTARIAN SPECULATES ON AS-SADAT'S 23 JULY SPEECH

LD111146Y Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 8 Jul 78 p 8 LD

[By People's Assembly Member Mahmud Abu Wariyah]

[Text] Nobody can tell what the surprise will be in President as-Sadat's speech on 23 July. But we can outline this surprise on the basis of facts that we all know. I, as a citizen who believes in God and in freedom and democracy and who is committed only to these principles and to our people's splendid achievements in the 23 July and 15 May revolution, would like to express my views on this matter.

My viewpoint regarding this surprise is, as I said, based on facts, most important of which are:

First, the president's speech to the Central Committee in which he called for a popular dialog on socialist democracy.

Second, Prime Minister Mamduh Salim's speech and his guidelines to the cadres of the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt.

Third, the statements of Sayyid Mar'i and Mustafa Khalil to the foreign media.

Fourth, the articles by some of our leading writers, such as 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal, Musa Sabri and Anis Mansur.

By reading between the lines of these facts we can tell that there is a major step on the path to democracy that will be declared on 23 July 1978. Otherwise, we are not interested in knowing this step before it is declared.

No politician can claim to know the details, except the leader who fixes the zero hour.

If it is my duty to give my views in the matter of social democracy, then I must do so. But I would first say that I am not in favor of the view that there should be controls on democracy. Democracy is the practice of freedom within the boundaries of the constitution and the law, and as long as it is so, there should be no controls or limitations on it. My viewpoint is based strictly on what I felt in party politics since the creation of parties and up to this date. Some may recall that this began with the declaration of three platforms, which was followed by a dialog in the newspapers and subsequently the formation of the committee on parties, which led to the formation of parties.

Egypt today has a right to know that the parties which practiced political action sometimes succeeded and other times failed, and that from trial and error emerges the right answer. It is recalled that the parties concerned were the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt, the Socialist Liberal Party, the National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] Party and, finally, the New Al-Wafd Party.

Although the first three parties fought election battles, I must admit that the results they obtained in the elections were not so much the result of belief in their programs as confidence in their candidates. The experiment has been and still is in its infancy; therefore, it would be wrong to say that the party programs have been translated into actions.

Although the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt won a great majority, as a result of which it formed a government under the leadership of Mamduh Salim, the Socialist Liberal and the NPUG parties did not represent the opposition on an ideological basis. Rather, they opposed for the sake of opposition and of trying to win support through hitting below the belt instead of through objective criticism that contributes toward overcoming difficulties.

Since then I have felt that the experiment has followed the wrong course. The Socialist Liberal Party tried to bring down the government. This was clearly evident in the statements made by the party leaders and in the party newspaper. Of course, bringing down the government means striking at the ruling party so the Socialist Liberal Party can form a government. This aspiration is well known to all.

The NPUG was a coalition of political elements of different ideologies whose interim aim was to strike at the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt. The party leadership was in the hands of the Marxists, some of whom were not even within the party ranks. Then came the New Al-Wafd Party, which gradually revealed its objective: the reinstatement of the old party leadership. Therefore, the New Al-Wafd cooperated with the NPUG Party in certain matters and at certain times seemed to be one of the elements involved in it. Therefore, the opposition failed to pursue the path of sound democracy and turned into means of destruction to destroy the mainstays of democratic structure.

But what about the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt? I would say without hesitation--being one of the party leaders--that the party was unable to face up to these tools of destruction, and therefore some of its members withdrew while others just remained complacent. The party was satisfied with being the parliamentary majority. Therefore, the real result of democratic practice for all the parties was nought. These are my impressions about the democratic practices. I therefore believe that we are in dire need of a self-searching stand, whose date, God willing, will be 23 July.

AL-AKHBAR ON U.S. ROLE AT LONDON CONFERENCE

NC121030Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 12 Jul 78 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Cairo, 12 July--The newspaper AL-AKHBAR comments on the U.S. role at the London conference, saying that Israel's rejection of the Egyptian peace proposals places a new obstacle in the way of the international efforts to surmount the difficulties hampering peace and stability in the Middle East.

AL-AKHBAR adds that this Israeli rejection, which precedes the London conference by only a few days, signifies the insistence on placing more obstacles in the way of this conference as well as the condemnation of the conference's work in advance. The reason is that the Egyptian plan contains the principles and resolutions laid down and passed by the United Nations to solve the Middle East crisis and translates these principles into feasible steps. These steps would insure that all the parties to the conflict have their legitimate right to sovereignty over their territory as well as reciprocal security and a radical remedy for the Palestinian problem.

Referring to the Begin government stand toward the Egyptian plan, the paper says: The importance of the U.S. role at the London conference and the need to promote this role to a level compatible with U.S. responsibility stem specifically from this point. At these critical moments, it is illogical for the U.S. role to confine itself to calling on the parties to the conflict to continue to negotiate, as if the negotiations were an end in themselves and not a means for achieving the desired objectives.

Concluding its comment, AL-AKHBAR says: The dispute is no longer one between Egypt and Israel, but is one between Israel on the one hand and the great majority of the world states, including the United States, on the other. Therefore, it is imperative for the United States to move effectively so that we will be able to ward off the results which would ensue from Israel's insistence on aborting the London conference.

#### AIRPORT AUTHORITIES ADOPT ANTICHOLERA MEASURES

NC080910Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0834 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 July--The Egyptian authorities have adopted strict health measures to protect the country against a possible outbreak of cholera.

The Cairo airport authorities have intensified the medical supervision of arrivals, particularly from the areas of Dhahran and Riyadh in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, after it was officially announced that cases of cholera had been detected in these two areas. The Cairo airport authorities are now applying the quarantine system to arrivals from these two areas who do not hold medical certificates proving that they have been vaccinated against cholera. The authorities then place these arrivals under home supervision for 10 days.

Arrivals from Kuwait are subjected to a 15-day medical supervision in their homes. No relevant measures are adopted at the airport. The airport authorities have informed all aviation companies that no passenger will be allowed to disembark in Cairo if he does not carry a health certificate.

#### FOUR TURKS ARRESTED FOR DRUG SMUGGLING

NC091140Y Paris AFP in English 1118 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, July 9 (AFP)--Egyptian authorities arrested four Turks last month for allegedly attempting to smuggle in 160 kilograms (350 pounds) of opium worth three million dollars, the daily AL-AHRAM reported today. The four were arrested in Suez on embarking in cars from the ferry from Saudi Arabia, it said.

## DPRK DELEGATION ARRIVES TO ATTEND CELEBRATIONS

JN111832Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 July--Pak Song-chol, member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK vice president, arrived here today at the head of an official delegation to participate in Iraq's celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the Glorious 17 July Revolution. The Korean vice president was accorded an official welcome in which Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, several ministers, ambassadors of socialist countries and members of the DPRK Embassy in Baghdad participated.

The delegation accompanying the Korean vice president includes Yi Hwa-son, deputy director of the International Department in the Korean Workers Party Central Committee; Kang Chom-suk, vice chairman of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; (Kim Pong-chang), under secretary of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs; and (Ho Yong), adviser in the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

## DPRK Vice President's Statement

JN112046Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 2005 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 July--Pak Song-chol, member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK vice president, has stated that he is carrying a private message to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr from President Kim Il-song.

In a press statement, he said that the message deals with strengthening and developing cooperation between Iraq and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He expressed his happiness and that of the delegation accompanying him about participating with the Iraqi people in the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the 17 July Revolution at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'ith Party. He further said that the visit will provide him with the opportunity to observe the great achievements and success of the Iraqi people in their struggle to build a new society under the sound leadership of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr.

The Korean guest stressed that the Iraqi and Korean people are linked by strong, friendly relations and are bound by a common aim in the struggle against imperialism. This common aim is a source of strength to achieve victory for our joint cause. He expressed his confidence that the visit will contribute to developing and strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries and will also strengthen solidarity among the peoples in nonaligned countries.

## IRANIAN MINISTER OF HEALTH PAYS VISIT TO BAGHDAD

JN102057Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 2035 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Dr Shoja'addin Sheykhholeslamzadeh, Iranian minister of health, arrived in Baghdad today at the head of a delegation to take part in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the 17 July Revolution. The Iranian guest was received upon arrival at Baghdad airport by Minister of Health Dr Riyadh Ibrahim Husayn, a number of Health Ministry officials and the Iranian ambassador in Baghdad.

## ACTIVITIES CONTINUE IN CONNECTION WITH POLITICAL CRISIS

## U.S. Ambassador Meets Premier

NC111112Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met with the U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Richard Parker this morning. They reviewed current developments. After the 1-hour meeting, Ambassador Parker said: We discussed conditions in the country. I have no comments. All will be well, God willing. Answering a question, the ambassador said that efforts are continuing to calm the situation. I believe that there is a tendency toward calm.

## President Meets With Cabinet

NC111324Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jul 78 NC

[Text] At 1300, His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting attended by Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and all the other ministers. The general situation in the country was reviewed during the meeting.

Upon his departure from the Presidential Palace, Prime Minister al-Huss made the following statement: The meeting which we had with His Excellency President Sarkis was held for the purpose of discussing the situation in view of recent developments. It was just a discussion. Replying to a question, Prime Minister al-Huss affirmed that the cabinet will not hold a meeting tomorrow.

Finance Minister Farid Rufayil said: There is nothing new at all. We discussed all aspects of the situation.

## Al-As'ad in Damascus

JN111420Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpt] Kamil al-As'ad, speaker of the Lebanese House of Deputies, arrived in Damascus this morning on a 1-day visit. He was received at the Syrian-Lebanese border by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, a number of cabinet ministers, the deputy speaker of the People's Assembly, the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry and the brigadier general commander of the Damascus police force.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Al-As'ad said: It is only natural under the present circumstances to pay a visit to Damascus in order to hold consultations with the brother officials in Syria, headed by President Hafiz al-Asad on the Lebanese crisis in light of the joint responsibility in every sense of the word. This is because of the basic connection and fateful unity between the two fraternal countries. Al-As'ad added: We will also discuss the dimensions of the Lebanese crisis on the general Arab level and the pan-Arab responsibility borne by Syria at this historic stage. This responsibility necessitates discussions and consultations on the Lebanese situation and the Lebanese crisis.

In reply to a question on the latest developments on the issue of President Sarkis' resignation and whether the president has changed his mind about his intention to resign, Al-As'ad said: I believe there is nothing new on the resignation issue. However, there is a general feeling among the Lebanese people which urges that President Sarkis abandon his intention to resign.

## Al-As'ad Statement

NC112045Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Kamil al-As'ad, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, will return to Beirut tomorrow from Damascus, where he is spending the night. Speaker al-As'ad met today with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for about 3 hours.

After his meeting with President al-Asad, Speaker al-As'ad said: The atmosphere of the talks stemmed from a common interest. President al-Asad is eager to safeguard the security and stability of Lebanon and to consolidate the pillars of legitimacy in the true sense of the word. Regarding the current crisis, Speaker al-As'ad said: There are prospects and possibilities which we hope will lead to good and fruitful results.

On President Sarkis' intention to resign, Speaker al-As'ad said: President Sarkis has certain reasons for wanting to resign. If these reasons are removed, his desire to resign will change. He added: Our concern now is to eliminate these reasons, through our own meetings or at the talks we are having in Syria. Asked how the crisis might end, Speaker al-As'ad said: There are no indications that the crisis is over, but there is a hope which we are trying to nourish.

Asked whether there are conditions and counterconditions, Speaker al-As'ad said: There are no conditions, only efforts to resolve the crisis. Regarding the question of collecting weapons, as recommended by the joint parliamentary committees, he said: We have raised the question of collecting the arms. This is not impossible and can be achieved in agreement with the Syrian and Lebanese Governments.

## Sa'ib Salam Statement

NC111854Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam has said that it is now clear that all the big powers are supporting Lebanon's unity and independence. He noted the repeated French comments in this respect and said that they express the Western world's opposition to any partition which is being envisaged by those who do not wish good things for Lebanon.

The former prime minister was commenting on the statement made by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in which he announced the U.S. administration's support for Lebanese unity and appealed for a reduction in the number of weapons in Lebanon as a step toward a solution. Former Prime Minister Salam added: We have always advocated the need for disarming the illegal elements or any irresponsible person.

## INA Reports Resignation Withdrawn

JN120914Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 12 July--It has been learned here today that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis has fully withdrawn his intention to resign. Political sources close to the Republican Palace told this to the INA correspondent. These sources, however, did not disclose the reasons for the withdrawal, but said that international circumstances were the main reason for it.

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LEBANON

Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Kamil as-As'ad said last Thursday that President Sarkis intended to resign in the wake of the deteriorating security situation and the intensification of the battles between the Syrian forces operating within the deterrent forces and the rightist militia that lasted for 3 days.

CAMILLE SHAM'UN, BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL REPORTEDLY VISIT ISRAEL

NC111155Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1144 GMT 11 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 11 July--The Lebanese paper AL-WATAN today reports that Camille Sham'un, the chairman of the Lebanese Front and leader of the National Liberal Party, and Bashir al-Jumayyil, the commander of the unified rightist militia forces, have recently paid a 48-hour visit to Israel. The paper, the organ of the Lebanese National Movement, adds that Sham'un and Al-Jumayyil held discussions with senior Israeli officials. AL-WATAN further reports that Maj Sa'd Haddad, the commander of the rightist forces in southern Lebanon, recently arrived in Juniyah by sea from the border strip in the south and held discussions with Sham'un and the commanders of the rightist militias. Strong ties have existed between Haddad and the Israelis since the 2-year war in Lebanon. On withdrawing from southern Lebanon, Israel handed over the border strip to Haddad's forces instead of handing it over to the UN forces. The paper says that the visit of Sham'un and Al-Jumayyil to Israel took place after the preliminary talks which Haddad held in Juniyah.

AL-WATAN then reports that two Israeli ships arrived in Juniyah last Saturday and unloaded military arms including various types of guns and French made Roland and Milan missiles.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ON SECURITY SITUATION

NC120600Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 12 Jul 78 NC

[Text] The security situation did not change much last night from what it was yesterday. Some shots could still be heard near some combat lines in the capital and in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah. However, no casualties had been reported as of this morning. There were some signs that new security steps were being implemented. For instance, some elements of the Internal Security Forces have assumed responsibility for maintaining security on the Beirut bridge. According to a statement issued by the Arab deterrent forces command, this post was set up through coordination between the Arab deterrent forces command and the General Directorate of Security Forces in order to facilitate the crossing of the bridge by pedestrians and to regulate traffic.

ISRAELI PLANES OVERFLY LEBANON; GUNBOATS PATROL WATERS

JN111310Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 11 July--Zionist enemy planes today overflew most areas of southern Lebanon. The hostile planes broke the sound barrier over the southern coastal city of Sidon.

An INA correspondent in Southern Lebanon reports that Zionist gunboats are patrolling the southern coast, accompanied by helicopters which approach the shore during the night. Quoting certain people from border villages, the correspondent says that enemy soldiers enter these villages continuously to meet with the rightist forces there despite the presence of the UNIFIL forces in control posts and in permanent posts near the rightist positions.

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S Y R I A

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PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES LEBANESE SPEAKER AL-AS'AD

JN111705Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpt] At 1400 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Kamil al-As'ad, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, and Hamid Dakrub. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

A review was made of the developments in the Lebanese arena and the efforts exerted to consolidate security and remove the obstacles which prevent the legitimate authorities from carrying out their tasks and responsibilities in all Lebanese territory. Discussions also centered on efforts being exerted to preserve the unity of Lebanon, its territory and people, as well as its sovereignty and Arabism. It was also affirmed that efforts must continue to be exerted to enable Lebanon to regain its health and normal life.

JUNBLATT SAYS LEBANESE SITUATION TIED TO LONDON MEETING

JN111348Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, said in Damascus today that the current events in Lebanon have a clear connection with what is being plotted for the whole region and the plans to strengthen the aggressive Zionist state and to impose defeatist and capitulationist solutions. He also said that the explosive situation in Lebanon has close relations with the meeting to be held in London later this month to concoct a capitulationist solution among the United States, Egypt and Israel.

In a statement published today by the newspaper TISHRIN, Junblatt said that the parties which ignited the explosive situation in Lebanon are known for their agency and for their enmity to the Arabs and Arabism. They identify themselves with everything that is against the Arabs and their aims. These parties are bent on the division of Lebanon. Zionism and imperialism have been working for this division for a very long time so as to stifle our nation, puncture its aspirations and destroy its hopes.

AL-BA'TH: LINK BETWEEN LEBANESE SITUATION, AS-SADAT'S POLICY

JN120645Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 12 Jul 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In its column "Behind the Events" and under the headline of "Syria Is Firm in Its Stand," Al-BA'TH newspaper today writes:

The fact that the present time was chosen as the moment to explode the situation in Lebanon--the same time that the parties to the great plot become active in preparing the elements of a settlement--was not a coincidence but came after a careful study of the entire situation in the region. After the parties to the settlement plot had seen the growth of local and Arab opposition to As-Sadat's conspiratorial behavior--especially after this opposition had become strong enough to overthrow As-Sadat's regime and was therefore a real danger against his conspiracy--they quickly incited their Phalangist and Sham'unist agents in the Lebanese arena to explode the security situation and create obstacles for Syria, whose efforts and prudent leadership were primarily responsible for appeasing the situation in Lebanon.

The Syrian effort has enjoyed the confidence and support of all Lebanese. This is clearly reflected in the unanimous Lebanese support for Syria's pan-Arab, humane and fraternal role in Lebanon, as expressed in statements by Lebanese politicians and cables from the Lebanese masses to President al-Asad. All these cables assert the importance of Syria's role and the need for Syria to continue its efforts until Lebanon is restored to full health and has united its land and people.

The fact that the parties to the plot once again chose Lebanon as the stage for bloody events and put into action the forces of division reflects their well-studied plan, whose primary objective is to exert pressure on Syria and hamper it in its leading role in the Arab liberation struggle against the colonialist challenges and the current plots against the Arab nation. The foremost of these plots is the conspiratorial capitulationist current, headed by the Egyptian ruler, Anwar as-Sadat.

Syria, who knew in the past how to confront all plots seeking to harm the freedom of the Arab nation and its dignity, is able with the forces of the Arab masses who support its pan-Arab and struggling stand to confront the present plots and triumph over them. It is, therefore, determined to continue in its stand until the Arab nation has recovered its freedom and dignity and until Lebanon has regained its normal life.

AL-BA'TH ASSERTS SYRIAN STAND IN LEBANON UNCHANGED

LD112230Y Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 5 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Yasir al-Farra article: "We Shall Thwart the Plot"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the attack on the Arab deterrent forces by the militias of the Phalangist and Liberal Party and the explosion of the situation in Beirut once again is largely linked to the major conspiracy being hatched in order to entangle the Syrian Arab region. The conspiracy has been carefully organized by the imperialist and Zionist leaders in collaboration with the Egyptian regime and the Phalangist and Sham'unist armed gangs with the aim of setting the area aflame and preoccupying the Syrian Arab Army with side battles in order to insure the passage of the Egyptian-Israeli agreements which the United States is putting forth and applying pressure for their success so that Egypt will finally be pulled out from the battle against the Zionist enemy.

What has changed as far as the attitude of the Syrian Arab region is concerned?

All the fraternal Lebanese people realize that we have not changed. Our policy is principled, firm and enduring. We look upon all the Lebanese brothers and their various communities as one and the same and without discrimination or distinction. We are trying to enable the Lebanese people to be free and dignified once again, supporting the Arab nation's causes of destiny, particularly the Palestine problem.

We want Lebanon's wounds to heal, its communities to fraternize, and the calls for partitioning, division, subservience to imperialism and alliance with the enemy and the implementation of his designs and schemes to stop once and for all.

We want Lebanon to be strong and united with all its sons working for the achievement of the objectives, happiness and sovereignty of Lebanon.

These are the noble principles of the Syrian initiative which we have taken and are continuing to take despite those who cast doubts and who are trying to involve us in situations that we rejected from the beginning.

Time and time again we declared that we will not interfere in Lebanese domestic affairs for these concern the Lebanese people alone, except as far as it is necessary for us to be able to implement and achieve what has been agreed upon between us and the legitimate authority for the sake of restoring normal life to the country.

The Phalangists and the Liberals have tried to drag us toward adopting attitudes contrary to the principles of the initiative; they wanted us to become biased in favor of one faction against another. But when they found that we stand firm and do not budge from our impartiality toward all the Lebanese brothers, they accused us of becoming biased in favor of the other party.

Syria is continuing to pursue the course it has charted for itself in order to achieve its objectives. Its sincere and unselfish call is a reflection of the instinctive feelings of every Arab in the Arab homeland. There is no better evidence to this fact than the unanimous support of the masses for the noble Syrian initiative. Also, there is no better evidence than the spontaneous and true response shown by both the sons of the Lebanese people and officers and men of our armed forces when the armed forces entered Lebanon in order to rescue it from its predicament.

All the Lebanese and Arab masses point accusing fingers at the Phalangists and the Liberal gangs which are involved in the major conspiracy, implementing the plans of the Zionists and the Arab imperialist agents aimed at opening a new front with the Syrian forces in order to distract Syria's attention from the "diplomatic activities" for the signing of agreements between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy, paving the way to a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East in accordance with the imperialist and Zionist plans for solving this problem.

But all these schemes and plots will founder on the rock of the steadfastness, firmness and unity of the Arab people in both Syria and Lebanon who derive their strength and resolve from their united will and the solidarity of all the sons of the Arab nation with our firm objectives. Our armed forces which are operating within the Arab deterrent forces will continue to resist heroically all these conspiracies and will seek to thwart them. They will not allow the Phalangists and the Liberals to achieve their ulterior motives and will teach a lesson to anyone who tries to conspire against our people and their objectives.

LIBYAN ENVOY ENDS VISIT, LEAVES DAMASCUS

JN111305Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, information secretary in the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, ended today his visit to Syria, during which he handed a letter to President Hafiz al-Asad from Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. He was seen off at the airport by the minister of information, among others. In a statement at the airport, Mr az-Zuwayy expressed Libya's firm support for Syria in its steadfastness against defeatist plots and the capitulationist solutions.

## ALGERIA

## COMMUNIQUE ON SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT

ID101531Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 4 Jul 78 p 6 LD

[APS report: "Algerian and Syrian Members of Parliament Appeal to Arab Peoples and Governments]

[Text] Algiers--A joint communique was published at the end of a visit to Algeria by a Syrian parliamentary delegation. The text of the communique is as follows:

A Syrian delegation from the People's Assembly visited Algeria from 24 June through 1 July 1978 at the invitation of the Algerian National People's Assembly within the framework of consultations between the two parliamentary bodies in the two brother countries.

The Syrian delegation was headed by People's Assembly Secretary Sa'id Sulayman al-Hariri and included the following deputies: Ali al-Nabhani, Ali Mulhim, Mrs Sharikah 'Abd al-Ghani, Hisham Saifu and Sa'id Harb. The Syrian delegation was received by a National People's Assembly delegation headed by Mohamed Brahimi El Mili, chairman of the Culture and Education Committee, and included the following deputies: Athmane Saadi, Belgacem Benhenni, Mrs Baya El Hachemi.

The two delegations had a series of talks dealing with the political situation in the Arab world caused by the imperialist-Zionist plot directed against the best interests of the Arab nation and especially against the Palestinian people's cause.

The two delegations discussed President Anwar as-Sadat's obstinacy and his persistence in the mistake which has caused great danger for the Arab nation's cause, its sovereignty, honor and dignity by his capitulatory initiatives which have produced his recognition of the Zionist entity which has robbed Palestine at the expense of the Palestinian people's national legal rights. His action is aimed at the liquidation of the PLO represented by the militant Palestinian people and recognized by the United Nations, the nonaligned countries, the Muslim countries and many other countries in the world. His action is intended to undermine Arab solidarity and divide the ranks of the Arab nation, and this only serves the interests of the Arab people's enemies and the enemies of freedom in the world represented by U.S. imperialism which continually exploits the Arab world's resources by creating and maintaining conflicts and struggles between Arabs.

In view of this state of affairs the two delegations appeal to the Arab peoples and their governments to oppose As-Sadat's capitulatory initiatives, to unmask and condemn them by a clear stand.

History does not forgive. Any hesitation or silence with regard to this treacherous plot against our nation's best interests and against its right to freedom and dignity will be severely condemned.

The two delegations wish to express their firm support for the fraternal Egyptian people's struggles and their courageous stand against As-Sadat's initiatives, which undermine the interests of the fraternal Egyptian people and their role in the Arab nation's militant march. These initiatives fulfill the Zionist dream of using a strategy of individual capitulation which can be considered the cornerstone of Zionist and imperialist-U.S. policy on the Middle East problem.

The two delegations vigorously condemn the arbitrary measures taken by As-Sadat's regime against Egyptian intellectuals and politicians because of their national views.

The two delegations reaffirm that it is a national duty to mobilize all forces and use any means available to liberate all the occupied Arab territories. They are launching an urgent appeal to members of parliament in Arab countries and in the rest of the world and to Arab and international political parties to support the Palestinian people in their fight to recover their homeland.

The two sides discussed the political situation on the African Continent and agreed to renew their support for the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Western Sahara, Zaire, the Comoro Islands and other peoples in their just struggle.

The two sides wish to take this opportunity to condemn imperialism and its avowed intention of insuring Africa's "defense", whereas its real aim is to divide Africa among multinational companies by resorting to methods worthy of 18th and 19th century colonialism. These imperialist attempts are bound to fail given the situation in the modern world with the movement to liberate peoples and give them their rights, sovereignty and control over their natural resources.

The two sides condemn the plots being hatched against liberation movements and movements fighting against racial segregation in Africa. They regard the African and Arab peoples' struggle as complementary and as part of Arab-African solidarity.

The joint communique goes on: As Arabs, we cannot forget the courageous stand taken by the African peoples during the glorious war of October 1973. That is why we must support them in their struggle to recover their national wealth.

The two delegations undertook to take practical steps to realize the objectives fixed at the Arab steadfastness and resistance front summits in Tripoli and Algiers and agreed on the following:

1--To continue contacts and consultations on problems of interest to the two countries and on the development of political events affecting the Arab nation's causes while trying to establish complete coordination between the two parliaments and between parliaments in the steadfastness and resistance front countries including the Palestinian popular assembly.

2--To take a united stand on the basis of the decisions taken at the Tripoli and Algiers summits with regard to all problems raised by Arab and international parliamentary conferences.

3--The exchange of legal texts between the two parliaments with a view to harmonizing certain laws in the interests of the peoples in the two brother countries.

The Syrian People's Assembly delegation takes this opportunity to thank the Algerian National People's Assembly deputies for their warm welcome. The Syrian delegation also expresses its satisfaction with and admiration for Algerian achievements in the battle for socioeconomic development within the framework of socialism. The Syrian delegation was successively received by Rabah Bitat, chairman of the National People's Assembly; Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Revolutionary Council member and foreign minister; and Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, Revolutionary Council member and executive head of the party machinery.

## BOUMEDIENE RECEIVES ENVOY FROM BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

LD120656Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] President Houari Boumediene, president of Algeria and chairman of the Council of the Revolution, received Andrey Lukanov at the presidential headquarters on Tuesday afternoon. Lukanov is a member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and personal envoy of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council.

The meeting was attended by brother Hadj Yala, minister of commerce, the Bulgarian ambassador to Algeria and the Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria.

## LIBYA

## ROMANIAN PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD102020Y Tripoli JANA in English 1842 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 10 July, JANA--Mr Silviu Curticeanu, presidential secretary of the Romanian State Council, arrived here yesterday on a short visit to the Jamahiriya. He was received at Tripoli International Airport by Mr Muhammad at-Tabu, agriculture minister, the head of the European Department of the Foreign Secretariat and the Romanian ambassador to the Jamahiriya.

Mr Curticeanu declared that his visit would help further promote bilateral co-operation in the interests of both countries.

## Ceaurescu Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD112255Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi received today the minister for presidential affairs and senior adviser to the Romanian president, who conveyed a message from Romanian President Ceaurescu dealing with bilateral relations between the two countries and the international situation in general, and the situation in the Arab area and the African Continent in particular.

The Romanian envoy also renewed the invitation extended to the brother colonel from the Romanian President to visit Romania officially.

## ALGERIA'S COLONEL YAHIAOUI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD111532Y Tripoli JANA in English 1447 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 11 July, JANA--Colonel Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, member of the Algerian Revolutionary Command Council, arrived here today. He was received at Tripoli International Airport by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi and Labour and Civil Service Secretary Mr Muhammad at-Tahir al-Mahjub.

Mr Yahiaoui was reported by the JANA correspondent to have declared that his visit will help promote bilateral co-operation at such a critical juncture.

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NORTH AFRICA

#### AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES PDRY INTERIOR MINISTER

LD092050Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Leader of the Revolution Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi today received in audience Salih Muslih al-Qasim, the PDRY minister of the interior, who handed him a message from the PDRY leaders relating to recent developments in the region. The Jamahiriyyah has stressed that it stands against any outside aggression on the PDRY.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS LIBYA'S STAND ON ERITREA

JN111659Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1628 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 11 July--Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki has stated that the stand of the Jamahiriyyah on the Eritrean issue has always been firm and that the Jamahiriyyah has strongly supported the Eritrean revolution.

In a statement to SUNA, At-Turayki said that Libya's relations with the Eritrean revolution have been strategic relations. Libya has demanded that the Eritrean issue be solved peacefully, he added. At-Turayki said: We have informed our friends and brothers the Ethiopians that we supported a peaceful solution and they agreed with us. The Eritreans also act from a revolutionary standpoint. Therefore, the best solution is for the two sides to meet.

At-Turayki further said that the Jamahiriyyah is still playing its role in attempts to achieve a peaceful solution to the Eritrean issue. The Jamahiriyyah, he noted, was the first country to present this issue as an international problem at the Islamic conference in Benghazi.

#### SUDANESE SOCIALIST UNION DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS

LD111905Y Tripoli JANA in English 1803 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 11 July, JANA--The Sudanese delegation which is on a visit to Tripoli met the head of the Leagues and Associations Bureau, the head of the Popular Committees Bureau and some members of the Arab Liaison Bureau at the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress.

The meeting took place yesterday at the conference hall of the People's Palace in Tripoli. The Sudanese side, led by Dr. Ali San, and the Libyan side exchanged views on intellectual and political matters and bilateral relations between the Sudanese party and the General People's Congress. International problems were also discussed with particular emphasis on the present Arab struggle. The two sides stressed the importance of joining efforts and resources in the face of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots.

The reporter of JANA in Tripoli learnt that the Sudanese Socialist Union would sign a communique with the Arab Liaison Bureau at the end of their talks.

#### INFORMATION SECRETARY LEAVES FOR VISIT TO SYRIA

LD102136Y Tripoli JANA in English 1822 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 10 July, JANA--Mr. Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, the information secretary, today left Tripoli for Syria. Mr. az-Zuwayy carries a personal message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria.

## MAURITANIA

## RABAT RADIO REPORTS SALEK INTERVIEW

LD112318Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Salek, the new Mauritanian president and chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery, said today that Mauritania will face the so-called Sahara question together with the sister Moroccan Kingdom and that it hopes the two countries will be able to find a solution to the question.

In an interview granted to the [British TV VISNEWS] agency, the Mauritanian president explained that Mauritania is somewhat optimistic about the future in spite of the critical situation and the difficulties which must be overcome. He added that Mauritania is aware of the dimensions of the so-called Sahara question and that it will face this question together with the sister Moroccan kingdom.

On the other hand, Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Salek pointed out that the signs of collapse which had begun to appear on the country's economic horizon were the chief reasons which led the armed forces to seize power. He added that the Mauritanian armed forces responded with full awareness and responsibility, and that no citizen suffered any harm either in his private or public life during the overthrow of the former regime. This, the new Mauritanian president said, shows the high standard of responsibility exercised by the Mauritanian armed forces.

## COUP REPORTEDLY NOT TO AFFECT FOREIGN POLICY

PA111355Y Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 11 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Paris, 11 July (AFP)--The Mauritanian coup d'etat will not have any repercussions on the country's foreign policy, new head of state Col. Mustapha Ould Salek told Libyan Ambassador Muhammad Ahmad Maghrabi, in Nouakchott, well informed sources said today.

The new head of state met the ambassador in his capacity as doyen of [words indistinct] the sources said that the colonel told Mr Maghrabi the Military Committee of National Recovery took over because of the demands of domestic security.

## FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES OAU SESSION FOR PARIS, HOME

TA111111Y Paris AFP in English 0953 GMT 11 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Khartoum, 11 July (AFP)--Foreign Minister Hamdi Ould Moulknass in the Mauritanian Government ousted by a coup d'etat yesterday, left here early today for Paris. Sources close to the Mauritanian delegation to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) ministers' conference here said Mr Moulknass had been unable to contact the Mauritanian capital and intended to return to Nouakchott.

The minister was accompanied by two people while the rest of the delegation awaited fresh instructions.

## PARIS: SITUATION IN NOUAKCHOTT RETURNING TO NORMAL

LD111234Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The situation continues to be calm in Nouakchott, 24 hours after the removal of President Moktar Ould Daddah. The Mauritanian capital is resuming its usual activities. Shops are open, traffic is normal, the population has apparently shown no hostility toward the new regime.

Twenty-two Mauritanian civilian personalities have pledged full support of the Military Committee of National Recovery. A government was formed this morning with eight military and eight civilian members.

## MILITARY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN SALEK RECEIVES SAUDI ENVOY

LD111318Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1108 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Jidda--The SAUDI NEWS AGENCY has learned that yesterday Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Salek, chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery, received in Mauritania Shaykh Mahud al-Fahd az-Zayd, Saudi ambassador to Mauritania, at the latter's request. The ambassador was the first to be received by the new Mauritanian leader immediately following the recent changes.

Colonel Salek assured the ambassador that the recent changes in Mauritania occurred for national internal reasons; that the new regime will maintain all of Mauritania's international, Arab and Islamic commitments; that a new civil government will be formed which will work for the application of Islamic Shari'ah; that the regime jealously guards Islamic principles and aims and that this movement harbors no hostility toward anyone.

## QATAR: MAURITANIAN AMBASSADOR SUPPORTS NEW REGIME

NC121200Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1120 GMT 12 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 12 July--Ba Ali Hamadi, the ambassador of Mauritania to the state of Qatar, has announced his support for the new regime in his country.

In a statement to QNA, the Mauritanian ambassador said that the recent changes in his country were motivated by purely internal and national reasons. He said that he has carried out contacts with the various officials in the state of Qatar and that he briefed them on the developments in Mauritania, stressing the good intentions of the new regime regarding the good bilateral relations between Qatar and Mauritania in particular and the relations with the Arab, Islamic and friendly states in general.

The Mauritanian ambassador emphasized that the regime in his country wants to continue the efforts aimed at improving the ties with the Arab and Islamic states and at exerting more efforts to strengthen Arab-African cooperation and solidarity.

In conclusion, the ambassador emphasized that the new regime wants to follow the Arab and Islamic line. Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Salek, the chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery, is eager to do this because of his national sincerity and eagerness to develop his country in the various fields in order that Mauritania may take its proper place in the Arab, Islamic and international arenas.

## ENVOY TO UAE SUPPORTS NEW REGIME, CLARIFIES POLICY

JN120910Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0835 GMT 12 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 July--The Mauritanian ambassador to the United Arab Emirates, Ould Sidya Ahmed Yehdih, has declared his support for the new regime in his country. He expressed his confidence that the new government will make every effort to rectify the situation in Mauritania. He said that this will take place, for the government leader is well-known for his patriotic commitments, his lofty spiritual nature and his concern for maintaining the values, civilization and confidence characteristic of Mauritania. He has had much experience, in view of the fact that he has held important administrative posts in the past 20 years. He has worked as a governor in a number of provinces for approximately 10 years. This has enabled him to be well-informed about the situation and the urgent requirements of many Mauritanian areas.

In his statement published in the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD today, the ambassador said that Col Moustapha Ould Salek has a good reputation based on a straightforward character, piety and a deep knowledge of old and new Arab issues. Concluding his statement, he said that he has reassured the UAE officials that the change in Mauritania is positive and that the line of the new regime is Arab and Islamic. He pointed out that the change is a purely domestic affair.

## SUDAN

## NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM U.S. GOVERNMENT

JN111639Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 11 July--President Numayri received a message today from the U.S. Government dealing with the latest developments in the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon. The message was conveyed by the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum, Donald Bergus. At a 90-minute meeting, they discussed relations between the two countries and means to strengthen cooperation, particularly in the economic field.

## PRESIDENT NUMAYRI MEETS WITH SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER

JN111645Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1640 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 11 July--President Numayri and Abdurahman Jama Barre, Somali minister of foreign affairs and Somali representative to the meetings of the OAU ministerial council, today discussed bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

Following the meeting, the minister stated that he conveyed an oral message to President Numayri from President Mohamed Siad Barre dealing with relations between the two countries, and world and African problems.

## WESTERN SAHARA

## PARIS REPORTS POLISARIO FRONT CEASE-FIRE IN MAURITANIA

LD121322Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The POLISARIO Front has ordered its troops to halt their operations in Mauritanian territory for the moment. This has just been announced by a spokesman for the POLISARIO Front in Algiers. This unilateral cease-fire comes 48 hours after the coup d'etat which overthrew President Moktar Ould Daddah. It is a gesture of good will, the POLISARIO spokesman added.

## LEGAL ADVISER ROSENNE ON OPPOSITION TO EGYPTIAN PLAN

TA111324Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Israel has officially detailed her opposition to the new Egyptian peace plan. Speaking in Jerusalem this morning, Me'ir Rosenne, legal adviser to the Foreign Ministry, argued that the plan was worse than any previously submitted. Rosenne went on to discuss the plan point by point. [begin recording]

The title of this proposal refers exclusively to the Israeli withdrawal and to security arrangements. There is no reference whatsoever to peace treaties in the text itself, and if you take the Egyptian proposal that was submitted to us in Jerusalem, you have there a specific paragraph that reads: termination of all claims or states of belligerency and the establishment of peaceful relations among all the states in the area through the conclusion of peace treaties in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

Second point: The reference to Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 that you had in all the previous documents is absent.

Number three: For the first time in written form, you have a reference to a demand for Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem.

Fourth point: It is not true that this Egyptian proposal includes what is known as being the Aswan formula. You know, the Aswan formula was the statement made by President Carter on 4 January of this year in Aswan, and this Aswan formula for the solution of the conflict in the Middle East refers to the need to have peace treaties, to solve the problem on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338, and the Palestinian part of this formula reads, and I will read it to you: There must be a resolution of the Palestine problem in all its aspects. The problem [as heard] must recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and enable the Palestinians to participate in the determination of their own future. While here the reference is to participate in the determination of their own future, here it states, all along this document in three of its paragraphs, that the Palestinian people will determine--you have that the Palestinian people will be able to determine their own future.

Fifth point: And that is the reference to the UN resolutions concerning the refugees. As you know, in Security Council Resolution 242 there is a reference to the need to find a just solution to the problem of the refugees. In the present Egyptian proposal, for the first time you have a reference to--and this is in Article 3, Paragraph D--modalities for the implementation of relevant UN resolutions on Palestinian refugees.

First of all, all the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly are not legally binding, as it is well known. The only binding resolutions of the United Nations concerning the Middle East are Resolutions 242 and 338 that were accepted by all the parties. When you mention in a proposal that you are going to solve this problem on the basis of all the relevant UN resolutions on Palestinian refugees--these resolutions that were adopted by a political body where the Arab states have an automatic majority, where the communist countries and the states that have no diplomatic relations with Israel--there is a request to accept back all the refugees, both of 1948 and of 1967, which implies the end of the state of Israel.

The sixth point that has to be mentioned is that for the first time Egypt submits a proposal in which, besides the parties concerned, that negotiated in Cairo and Ismailia and Jerusalem--that were Egypt and Israel--through the good offices of the United States, in this proposal Egypt proposes to have the United Nations as a participant in the negotiations. And, of course, if you include the United Nations as a participant in the negotiations, you imply that all the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations, maybe the resolution concerning Zionism too, will serve as a basis for the discussion.

Sixth point [as heard] that has to be referred to is that this proposal includes a demand concerning the end of Israeli presence and military control of the territories, since it says, in Article 5: The Israeli military government in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip shall be abolished at the outset of the transitional period. There is no reference to the type of security arrangements to be agreed upon, no reference to limitation of forces and armament, no reference to demilitarization.

This document refers repeatedly to the Palestinian people that has to determine its own future and that will have its own representatives, but contrary to the proposals that were discussed before there is no reference to the fact that these Palestinians must be residents of these areas. [end recording]

#### DAYAN GIVES VIEWS TO LIKUD KNESSET FACTION

Tall2023Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said this evening that in his estimate Israel would not be forced to accept a plan it does not desire, unless it is stricken by a weakness in the knees or unless a domestic collapse occurs. Mr Dayan declared there was no fear that outside pressures influence Israel, but Israel is likely to accept a plan for settlement based on the Resolution 242 formula only if Israel reaches a situation where it would desire such a settlement.

While addressing the Likud Knesset faction, Mr Dayan added that the question was how to insure the steadfastness of the strength of the public in Israel.

Our correspondent Nahman Shay reports that while formulating the conceptions of the Alinement and of the Likud, Mr Dayan stressed that the Alinement is now actually withdrawing from the territorial compromise idea and is advocating a view favoring border modifications with the addition of security measures. In the foreign minister's view, the handing over of a certain West Bank area to Jordanian sovereignty implies the establishment of a Palestinian state.

At the beginning of his address the foreign minister said that if he should think that his way differs from the prime minister's conception, he would not hesitate to submit his resignation.

#### Remarks on Settlement

Tall2024Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 11 Jul 78 TA

[Excerpt] Mr Dayan [in an address to the Likud Knesset faction this evening] reiterated that the Egyptian settlement proposal was unacceptable to Israel, but he stressed that Cairo had a right to raise it at the discussions in London. In Dayan's view, the Alinement has changed its political concept considerably, and that concept is now approximating the U.S. conception which, for its part, is close to the Arab conception.

## Reply to Likud Criticism

TA120709Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 Jul 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said last night at a meeting with members of the Knesset Likud faction that if the Likud members were not satisfied with his political leanings, they should tell him so frankly and demand his resignation. The remarks were made during a discussion between Dayan and several faction members who had criticized the cabinet's foreign policy. Our correspondent in the Knesset, Razi Barqay, was at the Likud meeting last night.

[Barqay--live] The foreign minister listened to serious criticism from Likud members on the cabinet's peace program, the concessions to Egypt and the trip to attend the London conference in another few days. At one point he turned to the faction members and asked: If you are so much against Mr Begin's peace program, why did you vote for it? Why did you not tell the prime minister that he did not have the backing of members of his faction? I don't think that we have to boycott London, Dayan said, even if what happens there does not lead to peace. [begin recording]

[Dayan] There will be two proposals on the discussion table: the Israeli and the Egyptian proposals. Naturally, we will present and represent the Israeli proposal and we will explain it and say why it is good, but we will not refrain from discussing or claim that there is no legitimacy to a discussion of the Egyptian proposal. We do not accept it as the basis for the discussion just as they do not accept our proposal as the basis for the discussion. In brief, both of the proposals have the same status there, and we are going to London and they are going to London, for each of the sides to have the right to demand that his proposal should be discussed by the other side. That is the first point.

Secondly, we are going to London in the hope that a continuation of the negotiations will also be determined there, or the ways, the arrangements, for a continuation of the negotiations, if possible both the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations over Sinai in the Military Committee and, as was stated by Secretary of State Vance, the continuation of the activity in the Political Committee, even if it is not called exactly the Political Committee, but a continuation of the activity, negotiations for peace, after London. We do not regard London as just a one-time debate and that's that. [end recording]

[Barqay] Dayan went on to emphasize two points: 1) that nobody will impose a program on us which is against our will; 2) and he said this was his personal position, that even if the London talks fail and the negotiations break down altogether, I am in favor of using our autonomy program unilaterally, without any return from the other side, so much do I believe in its being the fitting answer to the problems of Judea and Samaria.

In the course of the meeting, all speakers without exception attacked the Labor Party and Shim'on Peres for his meeting with President as-Sadat in Vienna. The foreign minister said: I share your views. He also severely criticized what was represented as an Alignment achievement--that is, the agreed announcement by Kreisky, Brandt, Peres and As-Sadat. This is an unsuccessful copy of the Aswan formulation, Dayan said. [begin recording]

[Dayan] Not only did they take the Americans' declaration--and in all those things where we had differences of opinion they opted for the U.S. version--but, in addition to and above and beyond the U.S. declaration, they added something which is not in the U.S. declaration. This addition is, in other words, the inclusion of the PLO.  
[end recording]

[Barqay] But Dayan's main complaints were against the Likud faction itself. He said: I have heard voices from among you who want me to resign my post. I am prepared to do this as soon as I am asked to. I myself will get up and resign when I feel that the cabinet's policy and the policy of the prime minister contradict my positions, but as long as there is a cabinet and a foreign minister, it is impossible for criticism to actually come from the Likud benches [as heard].

Why did you freeze the settlements?, MK Ge'ula Kohen asked. Moshe Dayan replied: I am appointed over foreign, not settlement, policy. [begin recording]

[Dayan] I am not saying I have no view on this matter. I also have a view on another matter, and it is that the Likud should be kind enough to call on the prime minister and the agriculture minister and get them to clarify the settlement question. I have a view on the matter of: with whom you request clarifications, about what, and with whom you never request clarifications about anything. So I go to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee quite often, including at 0900 tomorrow morning, and from whom do I hear criticism there? No less from the Likud members than from the others. And no less from the coalition than from others. Very nice. But when both the opposition and the coalition criticize, then, gentlemen, how do you think the public will believe in the cabinet's path? [end recording]

#### Comment on Vienna Formula

TA120700Y Jerusalem POST in English 12 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[By Joshua Brilliant, POST political reporter]

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said last night that the formula published in Vienna after the meeting between Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat and Labour Party Chairman Shim'on Peres is worse for Israel than the "Aswan formula" prepared during President Jimmy Carter's meeting with As-Sadat.

Dayan, who addressed the Likud Knesset faction, lashed at the audience for criticizing the government's policies. Tacitly rebuking them for attacking him rather than Prime Minister Menahem Begin, he said: "I have an idea about what you raise with whom and with whom you never raise anything."

Commenting on the statement Austria's Chancellor Bruno Kriesky and Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt published after the As-Sadat-Peres meeting Sunday, Dayan said: All they did was to take Carter's and As-Sadat's Aswan formula. They talked about 'the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects,' which means also solving the refugee problem.

In doing so "their elected representatives" should participate in the negotiations, Dayan quoted. "Ask any Arab from Nabulus who that is," he said, in an obvious reference to the PLO.

The foreign minister said that Israel had talked about negotiations with Palestinian representatives "residing in the area" (meaning Judaea, Samaria and Gaza), which is different.

Dayan said that in the London talks with Egypt's Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, he hoped to renew the political negotiations, although not necessarily in the forum of the old Political Committee (which had met in Jerusalem). He also hoped the work of the Military Committee which negotiated the bilateral Egyptian-Israeli issues would be renewed. Any question about the future of Sinai would be forwarded to Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman (who was Israel's representative to the Military Committee), Dayan said. No American proposal is expected in London, and in the coming two or three years Israel can withstand outside pressures. "Israel will not be forced to accept a (peace) plan it finds unacceptable, unless it is seized by wobbly knees, leading to a nationwide internal collapse," Dayan declared.

Returning to Peres' meeting with As-Sadat, the foreign minister charged the Labour leader of trying to return to power by creating an impression that he (Peres) offered better chances of attaining peace than the Likud. Dayan said that Labour was moving towards accepting American-Arab concepts such as minor border rectifications and a military presence in Judaea and Samaria with no sovereignty in the planned bases. He also said there were no "concrete talks" with the Americans about guarantees for Israel.

Angrily reacting to members' criticism, Dayan said: "If you and the opposition criticize us, how do you expect the public to have faith in the government? If you don't like the government's policy, change the government, the policy, or your own views."

To a member who advocated more meetings to clarify matters, Dayan shouted: "I don't meet you because you don't invite me.... Please make the effort to sit down and talk with me...If you don't I'll go my way."

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES STAR REPORT ON MONDALE-DAYAN TALKS

Tall1217Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Jul 78 TA

[Text] The Jerusalem Foreign Ministry spokesman has refuted the report published last night in the Washington STAR referring to sections from the minutes of a talk between Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale. The Foreign Ministry spokesman comments that these sections are not quotations from the minutes of the talk and do not even reveal its contents.

The spokesman points out that, among other things, the foreign minister did not say in the talks that the London talks were unimportant. Furthermore, he emphasized that the Dayan-Mondale talk was frank and friendly in its contents and spirit.

#### JERUSALEM CIRCLES REACT FAVORABLY TO VIENNA DOCUMENT

Tall1119Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Jul 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Yosef Harif]

[Text] This morning, senior political circles in Jerusalem pointed out that the Vienna declaration--a plan containing four principles for the establishment of peace in the Middle East drawn up by Socialist International leaders Kriesky and Brandt--is a more comfortable document than the declaration of the nine EEC countries and infinitely better than the declarations by the meeting's host, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

In assessing the new document the sources said that the declaration of the nine EEC countries referred to a total Israeli withdrawal from the territories conquered in 1967 and supported the establishment of a Palestinian state. As for Chancellor Kreisky, he has publicly declared more than once that he supports the establishment of a Palestinian state and that the PLO should be the representative in the negotiations to this end. The Vienna document not only does not mention the PLO but also does not explicitly mention the establishment of a Palestinian state.

With respect to this, all it said was that the settlement should include a recognition of the Palestinians' right to participate in the determination of their future through negotiations, with the participation of their elected representatives. This does not necessarily contradict the provisions of the Israeli Government's autonomy plan.

The political observers point out that the document itself can be viewed positively because its general formulas leave a lot of room for dialog and it does not reject the possibility of arriving at a compromise.

In answer to a question, political circles said this morning in Jerusalem that the real test will come in the practical negotiations and not in the declaration of principles which basically manifests what has already been said in Resolutions 242 and 338. From this point of view it is still not clear if there has been any movement on the part of the Egyptian president. As far as is known, in his talk with President as-Sadat, MK Shim'on Peres did not raise the issue of Egypt's willingness for a territorial compromise along the lines sought by the Labor Party.

Had he raised this he would have been answered with a flat no. Thus, the Vienna document does not clarify the direction that the Egyptian president is facing. The test will therefore come in the London conference between the foreign ministers.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT: JORDAN TO SUBMIT PLAN FOR JERUSALEM

TAl11237Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 Jul 78 p 6 TA

[By Tawfiq Huri]

[Text] Jordan is to submit a detailed plan on the status of Jerusalem--as an addendum to the Egyptian peace plan. This is reported by Arab sources in Judaea and Samaria who are close to the Jordanian Government.

These sources say that according to the Jordanian plan, the Arabs do not concede East Jerusalem but it does contain new elements aimed at putting an end to Israeli fears that walls and barbed wire will again divide the two parts of the city if it is returned to Arab rule.

According to these sources, the Jordanian plan also provides that both parts of the city must remain open forever without being divided. However, East Jerusalem must be under Arab sovereignty just as western Jerusalem must be under Israeli sovereignty.

According to the plan, the city will have two separate municipalities, one for the east and one for the west. However, in order to insure that the city not be divided by barbed wire, municipal services covering sanitation, water and electricity supplies and so forth should be united.

The sources in Judaea and Samaria say that Jordan wishes to make its position clear to the Israeli Government in the hope of increasing Israeli faith [in Jordan's good intentions] when the deliberations on the future of Jerusalem begin. However, these same sources maintain that this Jordanian plan has already been brought to the knowledge of the Israeli authorities several times through former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. But Israel has consistently rejected it.

The submission of this plan as an addendum to the Egyptian peace plan is an additional manifestation of Jordan's satisfaction with the peace plan submitted by Egypt. According to the sources in Judaea and Samaria, Jordan regards this plan as an authentic and realistic presentation of the problems in the Middle East conflict.

#### JERUSALEM ASH-SHA'B COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN PLAN

JN111121Y Jerusalem ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 6 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 JN

[Editorial: "Readings in the Egyptian Peace Plan"]

[Text] Cairo radio has finally announced the Egyptian plan for peace in the Middle East. Although there are many points in it that merit comment, we would like to concentrate our discussion on the following:

1. Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, since this withdrawal is considered a basic element for achieving peace in the region. The plan made no reference to Sinai and the Golan Heights because withdrawal from these two areas is taken for granted and because the U.S. questions, which were directed to both Egypt and Israel, focused on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and their future.
2. The plan talked about electing Palestinian representatives who--as is understood from the plan--are to come from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This means that the Egyptian plan does not treat the Palestinian people as one people with their own cause, destiny and future. This is something that the Palestinian people reject, for this divides, fragments and weakens their cause.
3. The Egyptian plan blatantly ignores the PLO. If someone were to say that all Egypt meant by this omission was to avoid Israeli sensitivities, we would say in reply that this has to be rejected, because a people's rights are not toys to be played with according to the mood of this or that side in the Middle East crisis. Moreover, if somebody were to say that the implementation of Palestinian demands to establish a Palestinian state under the PLO should be met within an Arab framework, we would reply that this would be outwardly true and inwardly false, because provisions for the Palestinian people's freedom, identity and state should be clear and candid in all plans and solutions.
4. When considering a peaceful settlement, the Palestinian people do not follow the logic of the defeatists who say that "the one who marries my mother is my uncle." Nor do they simply accept something because it is a little better than the occupation. They want a radical solution to all their suffering and their political, social, economic and cultural problems--a solution which recognizes the fundamental premise that they are one people with their own outlooks and aspirations, as is true of all peoples.

Every politician in the world who has expressed his opinion about the Middle East crisis agrees that the Palestinian issue is the essence of the Arab-Israeli struggle.

## WEIZMAN SENDS MESSAGE TO AL-JAMASI

TAl11241Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 Jul 78 p 2 TA

[Text] The day before yesterday a message of reply was sent by Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman to Egyptian War Minister 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi.

The message discusses in general terms the possibility of a meeting between the Israeli and Egyptian ministers.

In the messages recently exchanged between the defense and war ministers, the foreign ministers conference in London has not been mentioned.

## PERES INTERVIEWED ON VIENNA TALKS WITH AS-SADAT

AU111510Y Vienna KURIER in German 11 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[KURIER interview with Israeli Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres in Vienna on 10 July]

[Text] Question: How was the dialog [with Egyptian President as-Sadat] regarding the subject matter and the atmosphere?

Answer: Because of the length of our discussion we were able to talk about virtually everything, and in addition we had the advantage of not having to argue about petty details, to quarrel over formulations, for I am not a negotiating partner for him.

We were in full agreement regarding the four main dangers threatening the orient: Russian intervention, the spread of communism, radicalism in everyday life, and poverty. We covered a wide field: Even if it seems that Yemen, Afghanistan or the Horn of Africa are far away, the logic of political processes there is the same. The same storm is blowing there as in the orient.

Question: Concretely, have you come closer to one another in basic questions than [in the first Peres-As-Sadat meeting] in Salzburg? Did you--removed from the Israeli Government position--perhaps even reach agreement on some aspects?

Answer: One should not answer such questions rashly. But I really believe that there has been a tangible reconciling of views, that the gap that separates us can be bridged. For some problems--for example the question of Israeli air bases in the Sinai--I now envisage genuine solutions.

As you know, the Governments of Egypt and Israel wanted to map out their road to peace in a declaration of principles. Out of the five [envisaged] points, the two sides reached agreement on three. Now I feel that the other two could well be solved in serious negotiations.

Question: It is rumored that you will be taking an informal As-Sadat message to Prime Minister Begin from Vienna....

Answer: Certainly not, either formally or informally. I am neither suited for playing such a part nor would I want to play it. But it goes without saying that I will report to Begin.

Question: You are always talking about compromises that As-Sadat would have to make. What further concessions do you think he can make?

Answer: His latest peace plan does not say anything about the implementation of peace itself, about diplomatic relations, etc. It must be clear that the borders of the future could never again be the borders of 1967, that Jerusalem cannot be divided any more.

Question: And the PLO? Does any talk with it continue to be out of the question?

Answer: I recognize the Palestinian people and their fate; they must have a say regarding their political future. I accept the elected leaders--but never the PLO. It has inscribed Israel's destruction on its banner.

Question: Have you also talked with As-Sadat about Lebanon's destruction?

Answer: We both were terribly sorry about what is happening there. It is the result of the Syrian occupation policy. The Syrian tanks and the PLO are destroying that country.

Question: Kreisky and Brandt have formulated their principles for a Middle East solution. Is this binding for you? Do you, as a socialist, feel a moral obligation to accept this document?

Answer: As far as I have seen, it is the most realistic political document that the Socialist International has ever published on the Middle East issue. If the actual text complies with my expectations, I will most ardently recommend it to my party.

Question: Kreisky called this document in some way a parallel to the American endeavors. Do you think that at the forthcoming foreign ministers meeting in London President Carter will give up the role of mediator and that he will have a concrete Middle East peace proposal put on the table?

Answer: I am convinced that the Americans will now assume a most active role.

Question: Kreisky speaks of the end of his Middle East activities. Do you consider this possible?

Answer: What Kreisky has done was a genuine contribution toward keeping alive the hopes for peace. I fully respect these endeavors, and I ask myself why he should give them up now. They are, I think, highly important.

PERES INTERVIEW WITH CAIRO AL-AKHBAR REPORTED

TA120621Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 12 Jul 78 TA

[Text] MK Shim'on Peres has said in an interview with the Cairo paper AL-AKHBAR that Israel and Egypt together must make further efforts to bridge the gap between their negotiating positions. He expressed the hope that the London conference would be a good starting point for this.

In reply to a question, he said he did not think that there was real U.S. pressure on Israel. In his view, the United States was trying to preserve the peace impetus and he hoped there would be no U.S.-imposed solution, as was promised by Vice President Walter Mondale on his visit to Jerusalem.

In this connection, the Cairo papers write that Egypt hopes to achieve an Alignment commitment to the document issued by the heads of the Socialist International in Vienna. In the view of one of the editors of AL-AHRAM, such a commitment would lead to an increase in President Carter's efforts in the Middle East and strengthen the Jewish leaders in the world who are opposed to Prime Minister Begin's line.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH AS-SADAT

TA111143Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 Jul 78 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Ilan Kefir]

[Text] In a special interview granted to me yesterday by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat he wished to send a peace message to the people of Israel via YEDI'OT AHARONOT.

He began his remarks by saying, "I have asked you to tell the people of Israel, and especially the younger generation which has suffered so much from the wars, the following:

"Let us all hope that the October War will be the last war;

"Tell the people of Israel in my name and on behalf of the Egyptian people: A permanent peace--yes! Security arrangements and suitable guarantees for both sides--yes!"

Afterwards the Egyptian president said: We are aware of Israel's sensitivity about its security. In negotiations we will strive to achieve guarantees for all sides. Israel and we require such security arrangements."

Further on, the Egyptian president spoke about the need for peace in the Middle East, and this requires, as he put it, "good neighborliness--in all respects, with all the interpretations given to this term by the dictionaries of the world.

"However, the control of conquered Arab territories--no. Sovereignty over Arab territories--no.

"Tell the people of Israel," the president repeated, "that I will continue my peace initiative to the end. Political barriers and misunderstandings between me and the Israeli prime minister will not prevent me from continuing along my path. I am doing this not for myself but for the future of the peoples in the region. I saw the thousands of Israelis who cheered me when I visited Jerusalem. I will never forget that wonderful sight. I saw how much they wanted peace; just like the Egyptian people.

"I am by nature an optimist and for that reason I will continue to strive toward the target to the end, until peace is achieved."

During the conversation I gave President as-Sadat the Hebrew version of his autobiography, "The Story of My Life." He was very excited by the fine edition. "See how nice," he said to Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil and to his press adviser, Sa'd Zaghlul Nassar.

I told As-Sadat that the publication of his book in YEDI'OT AHARONOT caused a lot of comment and that his book was much sought after.

"I am pleased to hear that," he said. "It is very important that we understand the mutual backgrounds of the two peoples. I believe that such publicity contributes toward deepening the understanding between the peoples and contributes to the common purpose of all of us-- peace and understanding."

Afterwards As-Sadat got up from the comfortable archair upholstered in red velvet, shook my hand and said "Shalom" in Hebrew.

Before I left, the Egyptian president wrote a special message to the readers of YEDI'OT AHARONOT which said:

"Best wishes to YEDI'OT AHARONOT and to its readers for eternal peace, calm and security. Anwar as-Sadat."

HA'AREZ AGAINST BEING DRAGGED INTO WAR IN LEBANON

TAL01422Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 10 Jul 78 p 9 TA

[Ze'ev Chiff commentary: "Not To Be Dragged into a War in Lebanon"]

[Text] The profound conflict between the Syrians and some of the Christian factions in Lebanon did not end when the Syrian shelling of the Christian quarters in Lebanon stopped. Presumably Damascus will continue to erode the strength of the Phalangists and those opposed to Syria's takeover of Lebanon; and it will continue to do so systematically until they cease to be a troublesome factor. It is therefore pointless to dodge the question of what Israel can do for the Christians if the Syrians persist in their heavy shelling of the Christian population.

Anybody who speaks of saving the Christian population from the Syrian artillery or of removing the Syrian threat from Beirut and other areas of northern Lebanon is in fact saying that the IDF must be willing to open a major war against Syria, in both Lebanon and on the Golan Heights. Such an operation, which would mainly be conducted by land forces, means war, with all that implies.

Some Christians are quite unconcerned at the thought of the IDF striking at the Syrians. This was also their trend in the past, because they thought that this was the way and this was their chance of ridding themselves of both Syrian and Palestinian control at one blow. Israel (during Rabin's government) was aware of this and took pains not to become involved beyond what its own vital interests demanded. The present defense minister, 'Ezer Weizman, too, draws a distinct line in this respect. The main principle of this line is: aid for the Christians and consolidation of their power to hold on. Any tendency to become involved in direct and active participation in the Christians' efforts to gain control of the whole of Lebanon for the establishing of a "Greater Lebanon" is rejected out of hand.

While many Christians are indifferent to the possibility that a general war may break out, I think that neither Syria nor Israel wants this. Syria does not now want a degeneration into a war with Israel, for its forces are not adequately deployed and they are scattered. As long as the present size of the Syrian Army does not change, it is difficult for the Syrians to control all the areas and protect all the vital targets. The Syrian GHQ feels that the IDF could very easily make a breakthrough in the direction of Damascus, with 40,000 of the Syrian Army's troops stationed in Lebanon.

The major Arab states will be ready to come to Syria's aid, but in a limited manner and with some delay. Egypt will certainly behave thus, since it is indifferent to the possibility of bloodshed between Syria and Israel, and the same applies to Iraq, which is working against Al-Asad's regime. The feeling, therefore, is that the Syrians will have to face Israel alone during the most critical stage and with weakened forces.

It is needless to go into detail as to why Israel is not interested in a comprehensive war with Syria at this stage. Israel does have an interest in guaranteeing the wellbeing of the Christians and believes that this element should exist in Lebanon. This is not directly linked with the fact of Israel's existence. It is a moral problem and this was also how it was presented by the prime ministers dealing with the issue. An additional factor, which pertains to the strategic aspect, is Israel's interest in preventing complete Syrian control over all of Lebanon. On this matter Israel has determined various red lines for itself, which have become blurred in the course of time.

Clearly, Syria's control over Lebanon is not good for Israel, but anybody who consented to the Syrian Army entering Lebanon and Beirut can hardly complain now that Syria's troops there already total 40,000 men. Yesterday the Syrians were shelling and killing Palestinians and leftists and now they are permitting themselves to shell and kill the Christians, who are standing in the way of their carrying out their objectives.

These are reasons likely to arouse concern in Israel, but they are not a sufficient excuse for opening a comprehensive war on Syria--either in Lebanon or on the Golan Heights. The Syrians' approach is almost certain to be similar and they will take care not to go too far. At the same time, they will approach their objectives slowly and in stages, albeit systematically.

Nevertheless, despite this view, I cannot find any responsible elements prepared to claim that this is a sufficient reason to start a general war against Syria, but indirect assistance could be supplied in the form of arms and ammunition. As a result of this situation, then, Israel's range of activities is that of pressure in the field and in the diplomatic sphere. Those who are likely to play an important role in this are the United States and Saudi Arabia. If they do not act toward curbing the Syrians, it may be assumed that the interests of both countries will be endangered.

An example of pressure in the field is the concentrations of forces, or the overflight carried out over Beirut and other parts of Lebanon. It must be noted that this could also result in an undesirable development. There is no doubt that in the wake of Israel's overflight, the Syrian military commanders pressed Al-Asad and their GHQ to let them bring surface-to-air missile batteries into Lebanon. It would be only natural for them to contend that no army can move without adequate antiaircraft defenses and that if enemy planes circle threateningly overhead they should certainly be equipped with antiaircraft missiles. The Syrian Army did not bring such batteries with it into Lebanon--not because it lacks a sufficient number of such batteries but because this was one of the "red lines" Israel had laid down. Even though Israel's opposition remains firm, we should not be surprised if this is the next step in the struggle.

When we speak of Israel's activity in the field, an additional factor must be taken into account, one that was not there in the past: the presence of UN forces in southern Lebanon. Perhaps the Syrians would have been more careful about making extreme moves north of the Litani before the UNIFIL forces were deployed in southern Lebanon. From Israel's aspect today, these forces make any activity in this territory difficult. They are not supposed to intervene in the event of a comprehensive war, especially not on the Golan Heights, but any comprehensive activity by land forces in Lebanon would compel Israel to cross the lines of the French, Iranian, Irish and Norwegian units--with all that this implies from the international aspect and our relations with those countries.

This is one of the changes for the worse, caused as a result of the Litani operation. The Syrians know this and so their fears in the last few days were mainly about troops landing from the sea (which, in any case, could not be a large-scale operation) and operations by the Israel Air Force.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman spoke of the significance of a complete Syrian takeover of Lebanon and the impact this would have on Israel's defense infrastructure. It should be pointed out in this connection that the takeover process did not begin with Syrian shelling of the Christian quarters of Beirut, but when the Syrians began to stream their regular forces into Lebanon. We are now at the peak of this process. When the Syrian Army took over the main highways and road junctions, Beirut and ports such as Juniyah, it became the principal force in Lebanon. It is not yet full control, but it is military presence and supervision.

Between these and a total takeover there is a force that cannot embark on a frontal attack against Syrian artillery and armor. This force, the Phalangists, can stand up to the Syrians (provided it is armed with numerous antitank vehicles and ammunition) during fighting in built-up areas, although this would take a heavy toll, both in the lives of the population and in the destruction of the towns.

Syria's struggle against this force is not over, and if anybody thinks that because of the problems the Syrians have in Lebanon (drugs, lowered morale, domestic criticism, Saudi Arabia's financial pressures) they will give up their great mission--control over Lebanon and turning it into a satellite--he is mistaken. So long as the Syrians' military and inter-Arab situation remains as it is now, they are increasingly exposed to Israeli blows. But it would be shortsightedness to thus sum up the matter.

In the long term, Syria's presence in Lebanon is a danger to Israel. Therefore, the Christians must be helped as much as possible. And because of this, any proposal (and these come from both Israel and the United States) that the Syrians be permitted to bring their army closer to the Litani must be categorically rejected, as must any idea of Syrian forces being sent to Tyre; even if they prevent the terrorists from operating at this or any other stage, they are not doing so out of love for Israel. Syria is Israel's enemy. If we ever reach negotiations with Syria, Israel must demand the evacuation of Syria's Army from Lebanon.

## SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT REPORTS INSUFFICIENT FUNDS

TA110645Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 11 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Settlement: there is no budget to continue the development of 53 settlement nuclei which moved onto the land over the last 2 years into temporary camps throughout the country on both sides of the green line. This includes 20 settlements in Judaea and Samaria, 9 in the Yamit strip, 8 on the Golan Heights and 9 in the Galilee. This was stated by the director of the Jewish Agency Settlement Division, Dr Shim'on Ravid, in a letter to the ministers of finance, agriculture and construction and housing and to the treasurer of the Jewish Agency. He says that if the cabinet does not at once direct 650 million Israeli pounds to the establishment of new settlements, it will be impossible to continue to plan the settlements which it has already been decided should be established.

Prof Ra'anana Weiz told our correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, that we must stop speaking about new settlement points as long as the current situation continues. This year only 240 million pounds were allocated for the establishment of new settlements. Over the last 2 years the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs decided to establish 60 new settlement points, but in this year's budget there is no reference to these decisions. If the required budget is not provided, the heads of the settlement department say, the start of construction of the settlements will be postponed until the beginning of the 1980's.

## Agriculture Ministry Denial

TA110917Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 Jul 78 TA

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Agriculture rejects the claim by the Jewish Agency Settlement Department that there is no budgetary backing for the decisions on the establishment of new settlements. The Ministry spokesman said that the settlement budget was larger this year than any budget in the past and totals 600 million Israeli pounds, as against 230 million pounds last year.

## BRIEFS

BARAQ APPOINTED JUSTICE--The outgoing government legal adviser, Prof Aharon Baraq, will become a court judge. This was the decision made today by the committee for appointing judges. He will be the twelfth judge in that court and the youngest member. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Jul 78 TA]

## AFGHANISTAN

## TEXT OF RUDE PRAVO INTERVIEW WITH PREMIER TARAKI

AU111314Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jul 78 pp 1, 7 AU

[Milan Madr interview in Kabul on 5 July with Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and premier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]: "Afghanistan On a New Path"]

[Text] Question: What are the main achievements of the April revolution, seen from a distance of 2 months?

Answer: Two months is a very short period. But despite this fact, the DRA--fully supported by the Afghan people--has achieved complete stability during these 2 months. The overall situation in the country is absolutely satisfactory. As far as security is concerned, it has been insured throughout Afghanistan both in terms of individual and social security. Among the achievements of the April revolution in these 2 months is the acceleration of development projects; insuring the possibilities for improving the living and working conditions of workers and other working people; the important development in the cultural sphere aimed at unfolding the talent of the entire population; the necessary measures taken toward the creation of trade unions; the release of thousands of suffering prisoners from the jails created by the despotic regime of the Nader and Daud families to suppress the patriotic forces; the destruction and burning of their archives prepared in order to suppress the working people and the creation of hundreds of schools for children of the working people.

In the course of these 2 months we have also established friendly relations with some countries and the effort to preserve and consolidate friendship with friendly countries successfully continues. The DRA plays a good role in the world peace movement. Furthermore, steps have been taken to insure cooperation with those friendly countries that have assumed a positive attitude toward our revolution.

Question: On what does the revolution presently focus?

Answer: The DRA is resolved to implement its government program called "the government's basic revolutionary duties." It concentrates on projects that will result in removing the heavy burden resting on our farmers' shoulders and on the preparation of a 5-year plan of social and economic development. In addition to this, the DRA Government will be on guard to foil imperialist plots and suppress elements that might oppose our revolution.

Question: Considering that the consolidation of the people's power is of the utmost importance for the revolution, what measures are you implementing or envisaging to insure this goal?

Answer: As you certainly know, the result of the April revolution--carried out under the leadership of the PDPA, and the brave heroes of the armed forces, members of the PDPA, together with the extensive support of the Afghan people--was the establishment of the DRA and the concentration of political power in the hands of the people's vanguard, the PDPA. The revolution started at 0900 hours on 27 April 1978 and triumphally ended at 1900 hours the same day. The continuously growing popularity of the party among the people, the effective measures taken by the government to eliminate the people's tremendous suffering, removing the heavy burden resting on the shoulders of the working people, educating them and increasing their political and class awareness are effective ways leading to the consolidation of the people's power that is rapidly developing among our masses.

Today the Afghan people fully support the DRA led by the PDPA. Our armed forces are entirely people's armed forces and are enjoying great respect among our people. The members of the PDPA have the command of the armed forces firmly in their hands. The armed forces' active role in politics is one of the best ways of insuring the previously mentioned task.

Question: What would you like to achieve in the first year of the revolution?

Answer: In the first year of the revolution we are resolved to further develop and expand the achievements of the first 2 months. In order to protect landless peasants and farmers owning only a little land from being exploited and suppressed by the feudal nobility and from the burden of interest exacted from these farmers, we are resolved to take effective steps that would enable us to acquire successful experience in opening a path to implementing land reform in the country. This year we want to work out--on a realistic and practical basis--a 5-year plan for the social and economic development of our beloved country.

We want to play an active role in consolidating peace in our region and in the world--in an effort aimed at consolidating friendship between diverse countries--and in the effort to maintain and increase the strength of the nonaligned movement. We also hope to make use of the possibility of acquiring increased financial assistance from friendly countries.

Question: On this occasion what message would you like to convey to the Czechoslovak people?

Answer: We are fighting a common enemy--imperialism and other forces of oppression. I am happy that your people--free from exploitation--are building a socialist society. I convey cordial regards to the leading CSSR officials and to the Czechoslovak people.

#### TARAKI RECEIVES CUBAN PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY

LD1112315Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] The Foreign Ministry reported that Nur Mohammed Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received at 1600 today Flores Ibarra, special envoy of the Republic of Cuba. At this meeting, the Cuban envoy presented a message from Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State of Cuba, to Mr Taraki.

"This message makes mention of the friendly relations and the strengthening of the ties of friendship between Afghanistan and Cuba and of the two countries' interest in the nonaligned movement."

#### RADIO, TV OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TALKS

LD1112310Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The deputy minister of radio and television, Khial Mohammad Katawazi, left for Moscow leading a delegation on the invitation of the chairman of the USSR State Committee on Radio and Television. During its stay in the USSR, the Afghan delegation will discuss the expansion of DRA-USSR cooperation on radio and television with the pertinent officials and will visit radio and television projects in that country.

## TARAKI URGES JUDGES TO UPHOLD REVOLUTION, ISLAM

LDT091858Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1600 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, received at 1000 today the presidents of the provincial courts and the capital's courts at the People's House. Abdolhakim Shara'i Jowzjani, minister of justice and attorney general, was also present and talked with them in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

To begin with, Nur Mohammad Taraki congratulated his audience on the victory of the great Sower revolution and added: I am happy to meet you. The secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan addressed the senior judges as follows: You know that the realization of justice is an objective of the wars that have taken place in the course of history. Whether during the feudalist, bourgeois or any other period, social justice was trampled underfoot in Afghanistan and representatives and agents of the feudal lords usurped the right of the toilers. A few individuals endeavored to tread underfoot the rights of the majority for their own benefit. This is why it was necessary to put an end to this anti-people and antinational situation.

The president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister referred to the two kinds of workers--manual and intellectual--in Afghanistan and in the world and said: Manual laborers are those who work at machines or on farms, whereas intellectual laborers consist of the officials. Of course, you work in the capacity of the intellectual workers of society. When we say workers our meaning is not only the workers who are engaged in work at the machines; we also mean intellectual workers, and you, the judges, belong to them.

It is your duty to defend the rights of your people and to crush with magnanimity those who violate the rights of others, and punish them severely. Anyone who rises against the great Sower revolution and attempts, as a result of provocation from aliens, to revive the antiquated regime of the past is a major national traitor; you ought to be callous with such persons and eliminate them. As I have said before, justice has a class aspect. When political power falls into the hands of a class, the intellectual workers thereof, whoever it may be, also fall within the ranks of the same class. At present, political power belongs to the class of toilers, workers, farmers and people. I am certain that you always contemplate the interests of the majority of the people in accordance with the principles of justice and never issue your decision for the benefit of a few individuals who are used to sucking the blood of the toiling people, and that you always consider the values of the sacred religion of Islam in your decisions.

The enemies of the people accuse us in different ways as if we are conducting an anti-religious campaign. I ought to say with frankness that not only have we never campaigned, nor ever will campaign against religion, but we have great respect for the principles of the sacred religion of Islam and follow the principles of the sacred Islamic religion in constructing our society.

Nur Mohammad Taraki said: You, the judges, exemplify the government: You ought to represent the class of workers, farmers and toilers; you can raise the prestige of the government and of these classes. I say this again, that until you show that you are truly serving the people and sacrifice your personal interests for those of society and the people, it will be hard to gain their confidence.

Your performance in various parts of the country should be coordinated with the executive officials; In carrying out your duties, you can benefit from consultation with executive officials who also exercise party authority. In the issuance of your decisions, however, you are completely free and independent and ought to execute your duties in accordance with the law and the principles of the sacred religion of Islam.

The president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister said: I request you to convey our warm greetings and best wishes to all your colleagues, both in the capital and the provinces, who are engaged in the execution of their duties; you should train them to serve the people and their work should be in the interest of the people. They ought to preserve their prestige and be an example of service to the community and their respective localities.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC PROJECTS

IDT112335Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] The DRA Council of Ministers held a meeting under the chairmanship of Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, at the People's House from 0900 to 1600 today. The meeting considered the following matters and adopted the necessary decisions thereon:

About the (?acceleration) of the work of the 'Einak Copper Project; the transfer of the mental health hospital to Logar Province; the work of the timber enterprise; the construction of the Kajaki Hydroelectric Dam; cultural agreement between the DRA and Libya; export of cotton to the USSR according to an agreement; business concerning another government construction firm; health matters in Badakhshan Province; the procurement of World Health Organization aid worth \$11.5 million; an increase in the development section of the state budget; the setting-up of a joint commission for economic cooperation with Yugoslavia; participation in the funds of the Food and Agriculture Organization; transfer of budget allocations from one project to another; the setting-up of a Statistics Office under the Planning Ministry. The cabinet council also discussed farmers' problems.

#### KABUL REPORTS ON RECENT FLOODING IN PROVINCES

ID081940Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 8 Jul 78 ID

[Summary] Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, sent messages of sympathy to the victims of the recent floods in the country. The messages were conveyed to them by the governors of the relevant provinces. Taraki has also issued orders to the Afghan Red Crescent Society to give necessary assistance to the flood victims. According to BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports from the provinces, the Red Crescent Society has distributed first and necessary help, including food, clothes and medicine in some provinces and the distribution work is continuing.

"According to the BAKHTAR correspondents' reports from the provinces, as a result of the floods which took place following torrential and continuous rains in the last 2 days in Parvan, Vardak, Konarha, Ghazni and Paktia provinces and its environs as well as in the suburbs of Gardiz, have caused extensive losses of life and property. The reports indicate that as a result of the floods during 5 and 6 July in Parvan and Vardak provinces, over 110 people were killed, (?40) people were injured and over 160 houses were destroyed or partially damaged."

Another report says that, as a result of the recent floods in Vardak Province, 6 people were killed and 11 injured. The flow of floods in the center and environs of Vardak Province has also caused extensive financial damage and communication lines have been interrupted. Floods in various parts of Paktia Province have also caused extensive losses of life and property.

According to another report from Pol-E'Alam, as a result of recent floods in the Carkh and Kharvar districts of Lowgar Province, 2 people were killed, 27 houses destroyed and extensive damage inflicted on the agricultural produce.

As a result of the floods following the torrential rains yesterday in Orozgan Province, 9 people were killed, 4 others injured and 26 houses were either destroyed or partially damaged.

The BAKHTAR correspondents from Konarha and Laghman Provinces also reported that one person was killed in Konarha as a result of the recent floods. Loss of property was the result of the recent floods in the Alishang and Alingar valleys of Laghman Province.

#### BANGLADESH

##### FOREIGN MINISTER REMARKS ON RETURN OF REFUGEES TO BURMA

BK111630Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Prof Shamsul Haq, has said steps will soon be taken to send back the Burmese refugees sheltered in Bangladesh. He was talking to newsmen on his arrival in Kuala Lumpur today on a 3-day visit to Malaysia.

Prof Haq said the agreement on the repatriation of more than 200,000 refugees was reached during talks between the delegations of Burma and Bangladesh in Dacca recently.

He said he is carrying a letter from President Zia for the Malaysian prime minister, Mr Datuk Hussein bin Onn. The letter will be delivered when he meets the prime minister tomorrow.

Prof Haq, who made a brief stopover at Singapore, held talks with his Singapore counterpart, Mr S. Rajaratnam. He said apart from bilateral cooperation, the two ministers discussed the nonaligned movement.

##### MINISTER ABBAS SAYS RIVER TALKS WITH INDIA USEFUL

BK120222Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 11 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The minister for power, water resources and flood control, Mr B.M. Abbas, has said that the 15th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission concluded in New Delhi today has been quite useful in exchanging views and examining the basic issues. He was talking to newsmen at the Dacca airport on his return from the Indian capital after leading the Bangladesh side at the meeting. He said the meeting of the commission mainly discussed matters relating to the augmentation of the joint river flows of the Ganges and the border river problems.

He said the preliminary review and clarification on the bilateral proposals of India and Bangladesh on augmentation of the Ganges flow was made. It has been decided that a committee of the commission will further examine the two proposals for the next meeting of the commission.

Replying to a question, Mr Abbas, who is also the chairman of the commission, said that before taking any initiative for a joint study and investigation, some basic issues and implications arising out of the proposals of Bangladesh and India should be clarified so that the objective of the study might be (?clear). The examination of the proposals will continue, he added.

Replying to another question, the minister said the joint river commission also examined a large number of problems about the rivers along the border and common to the two countries. It also took action in arranging joint inspection to identify the problems and suggest remedial measures.

Mr Abbas said the problem of the Tista [River] was also discussed at the instance of the Bangladesh delegation. It was agreed that further discussions will be held on this in a special meeting.

The Indian side at the talks was headed by the minister for agriculture and irrigation, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala. The next meeting of the commission will be held in Dacca in September.

#### INDIA

#### MRS GANDHI ACCUSED IN THREE CASES OF EMERGENCY EXCESSES

BK111615Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The government today took the first step toward prosecuting Mrs Indira Gandhi, Mr Sanjay Gandhi and several others for emergency excesses. As a follow up of the Shah Commission's findings, the Central Bureau of Investigation [CBI] filed today six First Information Reports [FIR] in the courts of the chief metropolitan magistrate, Delhi, Mr P.K. Jain, and the additional sessions judge, Mr O.N. Vohra.

Mrs Indira Gandhi is the main accused in three of the 6 FIR's. Others mentioned as accused include Mr V.C. Shukla [former defense minister], Mr R.K. Dhawan [Mrs Gandhi's private secretary], Mr P.C. Sethi [former minister for chemicals and fertilizers], Mr Zail Singh [former chief minister of Punjab], Mr Harideo Joshi, Mr Jagmohan, Mr D Sen [former chief of the Criminal Investigation Bureau], Mr P.S. Bhinder [former deputy inspector general of Delhi Police] and the former lieutenant governor of Delhi, Mr Krishan Chand, who is alleged to have committed suicide the day before yesterday.

The AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent says according to the legal procedure, formal investigation and collection of evidence will follow the filing of the FIR's. Charge sheets will be filed thereafter. In such cases, the question of arrest of any of the accused comes after charge sheets are filed in the courts.

Mrs Gandhi figures in the first FIR as the main accused in connection with the arrest and detention of the opposition leaders all over the country during the emergency. Others involved in this case, in which the charges mentioned are criminal conspiracy, use of forged documents and criminal intimidation, are Mr Bansi Lal, Mr P.C. Sethi, Mr Zail Singh, Mr Harideo Joshi, Mr R.K. Dhawan and the late Mr Krishan Chand. Other offences mentioned in the first FIR are threat of injury to public servants and using false evidence.

The second FIR in which also Mrs Gandhi is the main accused relates to the arrest and detention of the late Mr Bhimsen Sachar [a former state governor].

The third case involving her relates to the harassment of Mr Krishnaswamy and other officers, including customs and textile inspectors.

The information and broadcasting minister, Mr V.C. Shukla, figures in a separate FIR for abusing his authority in getting posters made by artists of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity.

Mr Sanjay Gandhi has been named as the main accused along with the former Delhi Development Authority chief, Mr Jagmohan, in the case of unlawful demolition of houses in (Kapasera) and (Samalkha) villages near Delhi.

The former DIG [deputy inspector general] of Delhi Police, Mr P.S. Bhinder, appears in the case relating to unlawful arrest and detention of student of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Mr (Prabir Purkastha), during the emergency.

It may be recalled that a special cell has been set up in the Central Bureau of Investigation for collection of the evidence and handling of these cases.

CHARAN SINGH EXPECTED TO WITHDRAW RESIGNATION FROM JANATA

BK120928Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Mr Charan Singh is expected to withdraw his letter of resignation from the [Janata] Party National Executive and the Parliamentary Board in response to yesterday's resolution adopted by the National Executive.

The general secretary of the party, Mr Rabi Ray, told the AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent this morning that Mr Charan Singh was very pleased with the resolution, and he was all the more happy with the sentiments expressed by Mr Chandra Shekhar in his letter forwarding the resolution.

Mr Chandra Shekhar had expressed the hope that the resolution will evoke good response from Mr Charan Singh. Mr Rabi Ray said it has had a salutary effect on Mr Charan Singh, and he presumes that Mr Charan Singh will withdraw his resignation from party bodies today. Mr Charan Singh is meeting his supporters this morning.

As already reported, the National Executive at its meeting in New Delhi yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the desire that Mr Charan Singh should withdraw his letter of resignation from the executive and the Parliamentary Board. The resolution also calls upon all members to close ranks and create an atmosphere of goodwill, trust and unity in the party.

Talking to newsmen last night, Mr Charan Singh hoped that the decision of the National Executive will further strengthen the party. He said he had played a significant role in the formation of the Janata Party. There is no question of his doing anything to split it, Mr Charan Singh added. Asked whether he will be meeting the prime minister, Mr Charan Singh said that as Mr Morarji Desai is elder to him, the move should come from him. As reported earlier, three senior party leaders began consultations to bring about a meeting between Mr Desai and Mr Charan Singh. The three leaders, Mr Biju Patnaik, Mr George Fernandes and Mr Madhu Limaye, met at the residence of Mr Patnaik soon after the meeting of the National Executive.

Mr Raj Narain has expressed happiness at the decision of the National Executive. He said in New Delhi that a new chapter has begun.

## DESAI HAS NO PLANS FOR CABINET RECONSTITUTION

BK091604Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Addressing a news conference [in Srinagar] Mr Desai said he will not reconstitute his cabinet at least for a month. He said he welcomes Mr Charan Singh's decision to cancel the proposed rally on the 17th. This will help avoid violence and will also improve discipline. Mr Desai said he will meet Mr Charan Singh anytime he wants. Reports of the press conference are still coming in.

Asked whether Mr Charan Singh will be taken back into the cabinet, Mr Desai said it is for him to ask.

About the charges levelled against him by the former home minister, Mr Desai said they are all baseless and there can be no inquiry until there is a prime facie case. He pointed out that Mr Charan Singh himself had said that he had no evidence.

In reply to a question, Mr Desai said that the government will consider suggestions of the imam of Jama Masjid in Delhi that a Moslem should be appointed chairman of the Minorities Commission. A decision in this regard will be taken soon.

Reiterating India's stand on Kashmir, Mr Desai said Kashmir is an integral part of India, and he will not accept any other stand. About his talks with Sheikh Abdullah [of Kashmir], Mr Desai said they discussed subjects of common interest. He had nothing adverse to say about the state administration.

## REDDY ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF FOUR MINISTERS OF STATE

BK111535Y Delhi ISI in English 1515 GMT 11 Jul 78 BK

[Text] President N. Sanjiva Reddy has accepted the resignations of four ministers of state, reports PTI.

The resignations of the four ministers--Janeshwar Mishra, petroleum and chemicals; Narsingh Yadav, law; Ram Kinkar, works and housing; and Jagbir Singh, information and broadcasting--were forwarded to the president in Hyderabad on Saturday 8 July.

## JANATA PARTY'S NATIONAL EXECUTIVE MEETS 11 JULY

BK111533Y Delhi ISI in English 1513 GMT 11 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The National Executive of the Janata Party began its meeting in New Delhi on the morning of 11 July to review the current political situation, reports PTI.

The meeting, with the party President Chandra Shekhar in the chair, started around 1030 and was understood to be discussing the resignation of Charan Singh from the National Executive and the Janata Parliamentary Board.

Charan Singh and Raj Narain were not present. Karpoori Thakur and Devi Lal, Bihar and Haryana chief ministers; Mrs Chandravat, Haryana Janata chief; S.N. Mishra and Rabi Ray attended the meeting.

The National Executive at its morning session held inconclusive discussion on a resolution requesting Charan Singh to withdraw his resignation from the Executive and the Parliamentary Board. The Executive, which met for 3 hours, adjourned for lunch to meet again at 1500.

R.K. Hegde, party general secretary, told newsmen that the resolution was moved by Surendra Mohan.

#### VIETNAM'S LE THANH NGHI STOPS IN DELHI EN ROUTE TO HANOI

BK120906Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The deputy prime minister of Vietnam, Mr Le Thanh Nghi, has expressed the view that the stoppage of Chinese economic aid to Vietnam will make no difference to his country. Mr Le Thanh Nghi, who made a brief halt at New Delhi today on his way to Hanoi, said Vietnam will fill the gap by self efforts and (more assistance) from friendly socialist and other friendly countries. He expressed confidence that assistance will be coming from these countries.

He was returning home after attending the meeting of the COMECON.

#### BANGLADESH'S HAQ VISITS; DISCUSSES NEPAL LAND ROUTE

BK101141Y Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The Bangladesh foreign minister, Mr Shamsul Haq, has said that his government will propose a treaty with India for transit facilities for trade and communication services with Nepal through Indian territory. This was stated by Mr Shamsul Haq in Calcutta today. He was on his way to Kuala Lumpur.

Mr Haq told newsmen that India already has an agreement with Nepal for using the land route up to Radhikapur in Nepal. Bangladesh will get the same facility if it can enter into an agreement with India.

Mr Haq said his country's relations with India are improving and are expected to be much closer in the near future. He said there were no outstanding issues between the two countries.

#### BANGLADESH COMMERCE MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS VAJPAYEE

BK111656Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The commerce minister, Mr Saifur Rahman, has arrived in New Delhi for talks with the Indian leaders of increasing bilateral trade and economic cooperation. He was received at the Palam airport this evening by the Indian foreign minister, Mr Vajpayee.

Earlier, talking to newsmen at the Dacca airport, Mr Saifur Rahman said he will discuss with the Indian leaders measures to remove the adverse balance of trade against Bangladesh. He said he will seek to identify the factors which will lead to the gradual removal of the adverse balance of trade. He said he will also discuss with the Indians the whole gamut of bilateral trade and economic relations.

Mr Saifur Rahman said prospects of an agreement between India and Bangladesh on overland transit facilities over Indian territory for trade and transit between Bangladesh and Nepal will also figure prominently during the talks. He said in the absence of an agreement on transit facility over the Indian territory, no substantial trade turnover has been possible between Bangladesh and Nepal. He expressed the hope that Bangladesh will be able to reach an agreement on the issue by the end of this month or early next month.

The commerce minister said he is carrying a message of felicitations and good will from President Zia for the Indian prime minister, Mr Desai. He did not disclose the contents of the message but said it will contribute toward enhancing understanding and cooperation between the people of the two neighboring countries.

From New Delhi, Mr Saifur Rahman will go on to Sri Lanka later this week to meet President Jayewardene and other Sri Lankan leaders. He is also carrying a similar message of good will and felicitations from President Zia for the Sri Lankan president.

#### PAKISTAN

#### HAQ INAUGURATES FIRST ASIAN ISLAMIC CONFERENCE 6 JULY

BK061716Y Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Jul 78 BK

[Excerpt] The chief of the army staff and chief martial law administration [CMLA], Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has stressed the need for unity, solidarity and closer cooperation among the Moslem world and the need to make all-out efforts to bring Moslems on to a common platform. He was inaugurating the first Asian Islamic Conference in Karachi today. He said Pakistan attaches great importance to the unity of the Islamic world, as this unity would also insure world peace.

He told about 200 delegates from nearly 37 countries attending the conference that Islam was a dynamic force which could effectively unite all Moslem countries into a solid pillar. Islam is the world's best and most complete religion. Its basic principles are most enduring and Almighty Allah has given such flexibility to this religion that it would provide guidance to humanity for all times to come.

Paying tribute to Rabte al-Allam al-Islami, he said it was due to its efforts that there was a revival of interest in Islam and progress in the field of coordination among Moslem countries. He said the conference should make concrete suggestions to achieve this goal.

The CMLA stated that Moslems, by gathering on a common platform, do not want to grab the rights of others. However, the Moslem world will not tolerate others snatching their rights. He drew special attention in this connection to the right of the Moslems of Palestine and Kashmir. He said as long as Jerusalem and other Arab lands have not been liberated from Israel no peace is possible in the Middle East. Similarly, no lasting peace is possible in the subcontinent as long as the Kashmir issue is not solved on the basis of the UN resolutions.

He said Moslem nations are rich in oil and other natural resources. They also have traditional trade routes through which commerce had flourished during past centuries. What they now needed was unity and cooperation to be able to achieve their rightful place in the world. He said Pakistan attached great importance to the unity of Moslems as it is the only country in the world founded on the basis of Islamic ideology.

The CMIA said the government and people of Pakistan are making continued efforts to give practical shape to Islamic ideals. He said he is personally very optimistic about the bright future of Islam and the Moslem nations. He appealed to Moslems of all walks of life to adapt their lives according to Islamic rules. He expressed the hope that the conference will put forward constructive suggestions for the solution of problems facing the Islamic world. The CMIA's speech was punctuated with slogans of "God is great."

ASGHAR KHAN TO PLAY 'EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION' TO HAQ GOVERNMENT

BK071733Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1724 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Rawalpindi, July 7 (AFP)--Air Marshal Asghar Khan, strong man of Pakistan's opposition alliance which agitated last year to topple former Premier Bhutto, today declared his Tehrique-e-Istiqlal Party will play an "effective opposition" to military ruler General Ziaul Haq.

At a press conference here, Khan asked the military government to announce a final date for elections which, according to him, could be held within 45 days. Military ruler General Ziaul Haq, who had seized power in a coup last year, on Wednesday, included half a dozen politicians in his 22-member cabinet.

Khan today criticised "repressive policies" of the military government and said the ban on political activities had widened the gap between the four provinces of the country. He demanded complete political freedom saying that continuance of martial law was detrimental to the national interest.

The former air chief's Tehrique Party separated from the nine-party rightwing alliance last year after the military ruler postponed elections in October.

He today disclosed that the military government has also released party funds of the Muslim League, an alliance component, amounting to 20 million rupees (\$2 million). The Muslim League became the only party to share power with General Zia in his new cabinet.

FLOODS KILL 26 in NORTHWEST FRONTIER, BALUCHISTAN

BK090915Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0745 GMT 9 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Islamabad, July 8 (AFP)--Twenty-six persons have been killed in the Frontier and Baluchistan Provinces due to torrential rains and floods during the past few days, officials confirmed today.

According to official information, rains damaged over 800 houses in the two provinces while rail and road traffic have been disrupted in Sind and Punjab as well.

The worst hit areas in Frontier Province were Peshawar, Bannu Dir and Swat Districts where about 30 villages have been affected.

The unprecedented discharge of flood water has washed away part of Kuram Headworks in Bannu. Train services have also been affected as rains damaged the Queta-Zahedan (Iran) Railway track.

The government has stepped up relief measures in the calamity hit area and the Red Crescent Society has ordered dispatch of medicines and clothing worth \$60,000 for distribution in 8 such areas. Repair of river embankments and collapsed houses is in progress.

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